The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore....	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport.....	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.....		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown....		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin.....	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.....	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon.....	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg.....	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8 33
Birmingham...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8 56
Tyrone.....	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.....	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6 37	9.33
Birmingham.....		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg.....	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.....	5.51	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown....	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport.....	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville.....	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.....	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16. 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 21	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 35	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 01	9 23	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 33	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 09	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.31, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.11, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Roobertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m, Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.51, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.41, Cooks 6 54 arrives at Robertsdale 7.01.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Value of Local Institutes.

Local institutes are local schools where a teacher can be prompted in his line of work and where the advanced pupils can be benefited in their studies and can receive training from them if it is their intention to teach. Local institutes are social meetings where one can receive knowledge and where patrons and directors can determine the progress of the school, and where important discussions can be given on the advancement of education. I fear that some of the teachers of most of our school districts only view the financial side of the occupation of teaching and never care for the advancement of the doctrine which they preach. The institute of France, arranged a few centuries ago, was especially for the review of the French language and for the preparation of a French dictionary, and it is on the same foundation—though on a much smaller scale—that the county and local institutes are founded.

I remember of attending a local institute recently, having walked six miles to participate in educational discussions, and instead of finding a room full of teachers busily engaged on the topics for discussion, to my utter disappointment, I found only two directors and two teachers, while the teacher of the school was in anxious expectation for those designated to take part in the meeting. After enjoying a good country dinner, I repaired to the school house once more but found things in no better condition than before, and to make matters worse one of the directors had left the building.

If the patrons and directors wish to have the schools prosper they should attend these meetings and should co-operate with the teacher in trying to have the scholars progress, but if they have no interest in the school, and if they only see that a teacher is put in the school and see him step out and perhaps bend low to bid him "good-bye," that school is by no conditions going to prosper, and the only way the patrons and directors can take an interest in the school work is to visit during their leisure hours and to attend the local institutes or the meetings designated for advancements in educational matters.

It is delightful to me to attend these meetings, not only that I wish to prosper in an educational manner, but because it is enlightening to a person to meet and discuss or talk upon educational topics, and that a person enjoys himself in a social way and I only wish that there were more of them held throughout the county.

For the advancement of the public schools, for the progress of education, and for social enjoyment of discussing educational topics, I am for local institutes all the time. W. M. H.

They Were Satisfied.

Chicago Times-Herald.

A State street jeweler was conversing with a friend the other day when a large, stylishly dressed woman and her daughter of about 19 years dropped in and wanted to look at some diamonds.

The jeweler displayed a tray full of glittering gems, and the elderly caller said: "I want to get a stone to match this one. It is for a Christmas present for my other daughter, and I want to surprise the dear girl."

Whereby she slipped off a solitaire ring which the younger caller wore and handed it to the jeweler.

"Well," he said, "I can match the stone, of course, if you will give me a little time. It is a finer grade than we usually carry in stock.

"What will one like that cost?" inquired the woman.

"Abont $400—approximately," he replied, and the customers, with effusive thanks, departed.

"I sold that stone a week ago," replied the jeweler as he rejoined his friend. "It cost $175. The old lady is simply dying with curiosity to fine out what her daughter's engagement ring cost. Ah, there are tricks in all trades but ours."

OTTUMWA'S BIG BRASS BAND.

It Seemed as Though Its Members Would Never Stop Coming.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Comedian William H. Crane says that the greatest brass band that this country ever knew was an organization in Ottumwa, Iowa, many years ago.

"I've heard Gilmore and Sousa, and all the rest," said Mr. Crane recently, "but their bands couldn't be compared with that prairie aggregation for a moment.

"In my theatrical salad days—when I was much younger than I am now—I was trying to pilot a company of thespian bright lights throughout the Western provinces. Business was bad and our treasury was low. At Ottumwa the theatre orchestra had some sort of a grievance against the management, and demanded pay in advance. The theatre refused, and our organization was not financially in a position to discount the future for a single moment. So I started out to find some sort of music, if possible, to tide us over. I finally succeeded in getting the Ottumwa brass band to agree to play three selections in front of the theatre before the performance in return for free admission to the show.

"The band showed up on time, carried out its part of the contract, and went into the theatre. I was on the door that night, and by and by I was struck by the fact that the Ottumwa brass band must be one of the most remarkable musical organizations in the country. Every minute or two somebody would come up to the door with a brass horn under his arm, wave it at me, and sail on into the theatre without a word. After I had passed in fifty or sixty musicians in this way I began to grow a trifle suspicious, and stopped an old granger who was carrying in a big tuba.

"'Excuse me, sir,' 'but do you play in the band?'

"'Nope,' he answered.

"'What are you doing with that horn then?' I asked.

"'I'm goin' to go in on it if I can,' he replied, candidly.

"'Whose is it?' I inquired.

"'Blamed if I know,' he said. 'A feller outside there gave it to me, and said I could get in with it.'

"I left the door and stepped inside the theatre just in time to see one of the band boys drop another horn out of a window into the hands of somebody outside in the alley.

"As nearly as I can calculate, the Ottumwa brass band that night must have had more members than Gilmore or Sousa ever directed at one time.

—Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by J. G. Gillam.

The Danger in "Pub. Docs."

Washington Post.

Over at the Agricultural department they tell a good story upon a Western Congressman, who shall be nameless, because with him it is no joking matter. A series of farmers bulletins, giving advice on all manner of agricultural topics, are distributed each year to the number of 4,000 to each Congressman. Among those published last summer was one entitled "Weeds, and How to Kill Them." This particular Congressman sent his 4,000 out in bundles of one to two hundred each without paying much attention to the character of the bulletins or their contents. It was not surprising, therefore, that he sent a big batch on "Peanut Culture" to a section of his State little calculated to raise the toothsome goober, or that a large supply of "Cotton Growing in the South" was deposited in a community which depended chiefly upon mining and poker playing for its living. But the thing that killed him, politically, was that innocent little pamphlet on "Weeds." The whole supply of the latter was dumped by Uncle Sam's mail into a town which once had a boom and something like 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. Now there are not so many hundreds, and the grass grows green in the streets for a goodly portion of the year. The fellow that received them was something of a wag, and he distributed them carefully as far as they would go. The town took it as a deadly insult. They didn't make much of a fuss about it to the world and didn't burn the Congressman in effigy, but they snowed him under at the polls. If any more farmers' bulletins are distributed this year this Congressman won't leave the sending all to his clerk.

Time for a New Leaf.

Oil City Blizzard.

The directors of the St. Louis Brewing company, in their report for the year, state that the profits, after providing for debenture interest, depreciation and dismantlement, amounted to £146,984, against £114,986 for the previous year. We clip this item from the commercial department of one of the Chicago dailies. Notice that the profits are given, not in dollars and cents, but in pounds. The reason for this is that the company is owned by English stockholders. Notice again that their profits have increased $160,200 over the previous year, and that these Englishmen receive dividends this year amounting to about $734,000. Other lines of business have a hard time of it; many fail and many others barely hold their own, but the English brewing company clears up nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in one year of hard times. And the greater bulk of this money comes from laboring men, who might invest it more wisely in something else. Now is the time to turn over a new leaf.

—The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Subscribe for the ITEM. One dollar a year.

Spain Coming Down.

There are indications that Spain is coming down from her high horse with regard to Cuba, and is becoming tired of wasting her money and her credit in a hopeless war. She is practically bankrupt, millions of money have been spent in sending troops to Cuba, two generals have been tried, practically not a single real battle has been fought, and the insurgents are as strong if not stronger than ever. It may go hard with her to give up Cuba or even to guarantee to it a reasonable measure of freedom and good government, but if she will take the same view of it as other people take, she will see that a continuance only means ruin not only to Cuba, but to the Spanish monarchy as well.

She ought to know by this time, however humiliating it may be to her pride, that she is incapable of governing colonies, and that for the present her armies are incapable of fighting, so that to go on only involves greater humiliation and greater loss. It is almost pitiful to see so proud a nation and one that was once so powerful in such a plight, but the facts cannot be denied or obscured and her only plan is to save what little credit she has left, and to hope that by reforms in her home government she will be able in time to retrieve her lost prestige. If she has come to realize these things, as now seems probable, she may yet save herself, but to go on means certain ruin.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9.80; Greensburg, $9.80; Butler, $10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction $10 00; Johnstown, $9.80; Altoona, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. l-i to c-a

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Heavenly Recognition."

TEXT: "I shall go to him."—II Samuel xii., 23.

There is a very sick child in the abode of David the king. Disease, which stalks up the dark lane of the poor and puts its smothering hand on lip and nostril of the wan and wasted, also mounts the palace stairs and bending over the pillow blows into the face of the young prince the frosts of pain and death. Tears are wine to the king of terrors. Alas for David the king. He can neither sleep nor eat and lies prostrated on his face weeping and wailing until the palace rings with the outcry of woe.

What are courtly attendants, or victorious armies, or conquered provinces under such circumstances? What to any parent is all splendid surrounding when his child is sick? Seven days have passed on. There in that great house two eyelids are gently closed, two little hands folded, two little feet quiet, one heart still. The servants come to bear the tidings to the king, but they cannot make up their minds to tell him, and they stand at the door whispering about the matter, and David hears them, and he looks up and says to them: "Is the child dead?" "Yes, he is dead."

David rouses himself up, washes himself, puts on new apparel and sits down to food. What power hushed that tempest? What strength was it that lifted up that king whom grief had dethroned? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into the possession of that darling child. No grave digger's spade could hide him. The wintry blasts of death could not put out the bright light. There would be a forge somewhere that with silver hammer would weld the broken links. In a city where the hoofs of the pale horse never strike the pavement he would clasp his lost treasure. He wipes away the tears from his eyes, and he clears the choking grief from his throat and exclaims, "I shall go to him."

Was David right or wrong? If we part on earth, will we meet again in the next world? "Well," says some one, "that seems to be an impossibility. Heaven is so large a place we never could find our kindred there." Going into some city, without having appointed a time and place for meeting, you might wander around for weeks and for months, and perhaps for years, and never see each other, and heaven is vaster than all earthly cities together. And how are you going to find your departed friend in that country? It is so vast a realm. John went up one mountain of inspiration, and he looked off upon the multitude, and he said, "Thousands of thousands." Then he came up upon a greater altitude of inspiration and looked off upon it again, and he said, "Ten thousand times ten thousand." And then he came on a higher mount of inspiration and looked off again, and he said, "A hundred and forty and four thousand and thousands of thousands." And he came on a still greater height of inspiration, and he looked off again and exclaimed, "A great multitude that no man can number."

Now, I ask, how are you going to find your friends in such a throng as that? Is not this idea we have been entertaining, after all, a falsity? Is this doctrine of future recognition of friends in heaven a guess, a myth, a whim, or is it a granitic foundation upon which the soul pierced of all ages may build a glorious hope? Intense question! Every heart in this audience throbs right into it. There is in every soul here the tomb of at least one dead. Tremendous question! It makes the lip quiver; and the cheek flush, and the entire nature thrill. Shall we know each other there? I get letters almost every month asking me to discuss this subject. I get a letter in a bold, scholarly hand, on gilt edged paper, asking me to discuss this question, and I say, "Ah, that is a curious man, and he wants a curious question solved!" But I get another letter. It is written with a trembling hand and on what seems to be a torn out leaf of a book, and there and here is the mark of a tear, and I say, "Oh, that is a broken heart, and it wants to be comforted!"

The object of this sermon is to take this theory out of the region of surmise and speculation into the region of positive certainty. People say; "It would be very pleasant if that doctrine were true. I hope it may be true. Perhaps it is true. I wish it were true." But I believe that I can bring an accumulation of argument to bear upon this matter which will prove the doctrine of future recognition as plainly as that there is any heaven at all, and that the kiss of reunion at the celestial gate will be as certain as the dying kiss at the door of the sepulcher.

Now, when you are going to build a ship you must get the right kind of timber. You lay the keel and make the framework of the very best materials—the keelson, stanchions, plank shear, counter timber, knees, transoms—all iron or solid oak. You may build a ship of lighter material, but when the cyclone comes on it will go down. Now, we may have a great many beautiful theories about the future world built out of our own fancy, and they may do very well as long as we have smooth sailing in the world, but when the storms of sorrow come upon us, and the hurricane of death, we will be swamped—we will be foundered. We want a theory built out of God's eternal word. The doctrine of future recognition is not so often positively stated in the word of God as implied, and you know, my friends, that that is, after all, the strongest mode of affirmation. Your friend travels in foreign lands. He comes home. He does not begin by arguing with you to prove that there are such places as London and Stockholm and Paris and Dresden and Berlin, but his conversation implies it. And so this Bible does not so positively state this theory as, all up and down its chapters, take it for granted.

What does my text imply? "I shall go to him." What consolation would it be to David to go to his child if he would not know him? Would David have been allowed to record this anticipation for the inspection of all ages if it were a groundless anticipation? We read in the first book of the Bible: Abraham died and was gathered to his people. Jacob died and was gathered to his people. Moses died and was gathered to his people. What people? Why, their friends, their comrades, their old companions. Of course it means that. It cannot mean anything else. So in the very beginning of the Bible four times that is taken for granted. The whole New Testament is an arbor over which this doctrine creeps like a luxuriant vine full of the purple clusters of consolation. James, John and Peter followed Christ into the mountain. A light falls from heaven on that mountain and lifts it into the glories of the celestial. Christ's garments glow and His face shines like the sun. The door of heaven swings open. Two spirits come down and alight on that mountain. The disciples look at them and recognize them as Moses and Elias. Now, if these disciples standing on the earth could recognize these two spirits who had been for years in heaven, do you tell me that we, with our heavenly eyesight, will not be able to recognize those who have gone out from among us only five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago?

The Bible indicates over and over again that the angels know each other, and then the Bible says that we are to be higher than the angels, and if the angels have the power of recognition, shall not we, who are to be higher than they in the next realm, have as good eyesight and as good capacity? What did Christ mean in His conversation with Mary and Martha when He said, "Thy brother shall rise again?" It was as much as to say: "Don't cry. Don't wear yourselves out with this trouble. You will see Him again. Thy brother shall rise again."

The Bible describes heaven as a great home circle. Well, now, that would be a very queer home circle where the members did not know each other. The Bible describes death as a sleep. If we know each other before we go to sleep, shall we not know each other after we wake up? Oh, yes. We will know each other a great deal better then than now. "For now," says the apostle, "we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." It will be my purified, enthroned and glorified body gazing on your purified, enthroned and glorified body.

Now, I demand, if you believe the Bible, that you take this theory of future recognition out of the realm of speculation and surmise into the region of positive certainty, and no more keep saying: "I hope it is so. I have an idea it is so. I guess it is so." Be able to say, with all the contracted energy of body, mind and soul, "I know it is so!"

There are in addition to these Bible arguments other reasons why I accept this theory. In the first place, because the rejection of it implies the entire obliteration of our memory. Can it be possible that we shall forget forever those with whose walk, look, manner we have been so long familiar? Will death come and with a sharp, keen blade hew away this faculty of memory? Abraham said to Dives, "Son, remember." If the exiled and the lost remember, will not the enthroned remember?

You know very well that our joy in any circumstance is augmented by the companionship of our friends. We cannot see a picture with less than four eyes, or hear a song with less than four ears. We want someone beside us with whom to exchange glances and sympathies, and I suppose the joy of heaven is to be augmented by the fact that we are to have our friends with us when there rise before us the thrones of the blessed, and when there surges up in our ear the jubilate of the saved. Heaven is not a contraction. It is an expansion. If I know you here, I will know you better there. Here I see you with only two eyes, but there the soul shall have a million eyes. It will be immortality gazing on immortality—ransomed spirit in colloquy with ransomed spirit—victor beside victor. When John Evans, the Scotch minister, was seated in his study, his wife came in and said to him, "My dear, do you think we will know each other in heaven?" He turned to her and said, "My dear, do you think we will be bigger fools in heaven than we are here?"

Again, I accept this doctrine of future recognition because the world's expectancy affirms it. In all lands and ages this theory is received. What form of religion planted it? No form of religion, for it is received under all forms of religion. Then, I argue, a sentiment, a feeling, an anticipation, universally planted, must have been God implanted, and if God implanted it is rightfully implanted. Socrates writes: "Who would not part with a great deal to purchase a meeting with Orpheus and Homer? If it be true that this is to be the consequence of death, I could even be able to die often."

Again, I adopt this theory because there are features of moral temperament and features of the soul that will distinguish us forever. How do we know each other in this world? Is it merely by the color of the eye, or the length of the hair, or the facial proportions? Oh, no. It is by the disposition as well, by natural affinity, using the word in the very best sense and not in the bad sense, and if in the dust our body should perish and lie there forever, and there should be no resurrection, still the soul has enough feature and the disposition has enough features to make us distinguishable. I can understand how in sickness a man will become so delirious that he will not know his own friends, but will we be blasted with such insufferable idiocy that, standing beside our best friends for all eternity, we will never guess who they are?

Again, I think that one reason why we ought to accept this doctrine is because we never in this world have an opportunity to give thanks to those to whom we are spiritually indebted. The joy of heaven, we are told, is to be inaugurated by a review of life's work. These Christian men and women who have been toiling for Christ, have they seen the full result of their work? Oh, no!

In the church at Somerville, N. J., John Vredenburgh preached for a great many years. He felt that his ministry was a failure, although he was a faithful minister preaching the gospel all the time. He died, and died amid discouragements, and went home to God, for no one ever doubted that John Vredenburgh was a good Christian minister. A little while after his death there came a great awakening in Somerville, and one Sabbath 200 souls stood up at the Christian altar espousing the cause of Christ, among them my own father and mother. And what was peculiar in regard to nearly all of those 200 souls was that they dated their religious impression from the ministry of John Vredenburgh. Will that good Christian man before the throne of God never meet those souls brought to Christ through his instrumentality? Oh, of course he will know them. I remember one Sabbath afternoon, borne down with the sense of my sins and knowing not God, I took up Doddridge's "Rise and Progress." Oh, what a dark afternoon it was, and I read the chapters, and I read the prayers, and I tried to make the prayers my own. Oh, I must see Philip Doddridge. A glorious old book he wrote! It is out of fashion now.

There is a mother before the throne of God. You say her joy is full. Is it? You say there can be no augmentation of it. Cannot there be? Her son was a wanderer and a vagabond on the earth when that good mother died. He broke her old heart. She died leaving him in the wilderness of sin. She is before the throne of God now. Years pass, and that son repents of his crimes and gives his heart to God and becomes a useful Christian and dies and enters the gates of heaven. You tell me that that mother's joy cannot be augmented? Let them confront each other, the son and the mother. "Oh," she says to the angels of God, "rejoice with me! The dead is alive again, and the lost is found. Hallelujah! I never expected to see this lost one come back." The Bible says Nations are to be born in a day. When China comes to God, will it not know Dr. Abeel? When India comes, will it not know Dr. John Scudder? When the Indians come to God, will they not know David Brainerd?

I see a soul entering heaven at last, with covered face at the idea that it has done so little for Christ and feeling borne down with unworthiness, and it says to itself, "I have no right to be here." A voice from a throne says: "Oh, you forget that Sunday-school class you invited to Christ! I was one of them." And another voice says: "You forget that poor man to whom you gave a loaf of bread and told of the heavenly bread. I was that man." And another says: "You forget that sick one to whom you gave medicine for the body and the soul. I was that one." And then Christ, from a throne overtopping all the rest, will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, you did it to me." And then the seraphs will take their harps from the side of the throne and cry. "What song shall it be?" And Christ, bending over the harpers, shall say, "It shall be the harvest home!"

One more reason why I am disposed to accept this doctrine of future recognition is that so many in their last hour on earth have confirmed this theory. I speak not of persons who have been delirious in their last moment and knew not what they were about, but of persons who died in calmness and placidity, and who were not naturally superstitious. Often the glories of heaven have struck the dying pillow, and the departing man has said he saw and heard those who had gone away from him. How often it is in the dying moments parents see their departed children and children see their departed parents! I came down to the banks of the Mohawk River. It was evening, and I wanted to go over the river, and so I waved my hat and shouted, and after a while I saw some one waving on the opposite bank, and I heard him shout, and the boat came across, and I got in and was transported. And so I suppose it will be in the evening our life. We will come down to the river of death and give a signal to our friends on the other shore, and they will give a signal back to us, and the boat comes, and our departed kindred are the oarsmen, the fires of the setting day tinging the tops of the paddles.

Heaven is not a stately, formal place, as I sometimes hear it described, a very frigidity of splendor, where people stand on cold formalities and go around about with heavy crowns of gold on their heads. No, that is not my idea of heaven. My idea of heaven is more like this: You are seated in the evening tide by the fireplace, your whole family there, or nearly all of them there. While you are seated talking and enjoying the evening hour there is a knock at the door and the door opens, and there comes in a brother that has been long absent. He has been long absent, for years you have not seen him, and no sooner do you make up your mind that it is certainly he than you leap up, and the question is, Who shall give him the first embrace? That is my idea of heaven—a great home circle where they are waiting for us. Oh, will you not know your mother's voice there? She who had always called you by your first name long after others had given you the formal "mister?" You were never anything but James or John, or George or Thomas, or Mary or Florence to her. Will you not know your child's voice? She of the bright eye and ruddy cheek and the quiet step, who came in from play and flung herself into your lap, a very shower of mirth and beauty? Why, the picture is graven in your soul. It cannot wear out. If that little one should stand on the other side of some heavenly hill and call to you, you would hear her voice above the burst of heaven's great orchestra. Know it! You could not help but know it.

Now I bring you this glorious consolation of future recognition. If you could get this theory into your heart, it would lift a great many shadows that are stretching across it. When I was a lad, I used to go out to the railroad track and put my ear down on the track, and I could hear the express train rumbling miles away and coming on, and to-day, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could put our ear down to the grave of our dead and listen and hear in the distance the rumbling on of the chariots of resurrection victory.

O heaven! Sweet heaven! You do not spell heaven as you used to spell it—h-e-a-v-e-n, heaven. But now when you want to spell that word, you place side by side the faces of the loved ones who are gone and in that irradiation of light and love and beauty and joy you spell it out as never before, in songs and halleluiahs. Oh, ye whose hearts are down under the sod of the cemetery, cheer up at the thought of this reunion! Oh, how much you will have to tell them when once you meet them!

Oh, how different it is on earth from the way it is in heaven when a Christian dies! We say, "Close his eyes." In heaven they say, "Give him a palm." On earth we say, "Let him down in the ground." In heaven they say, "Hoist him on a throne." On earth it is, "Farewell, farewell." In heaven it is, "Welcome, welcome." And so I see a Christian soul coming down to the river of death, and he steps into the river, and the water comes up to the ankle. He says, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not death." And he wades still deeper down into the waters until the flood comes to the knee, and he says, "Lord Jesus, tell me, tell me, is this death?" And Christ says, "No, no; this is not death." And he wades still farther down until the wave comes to the girdle, and the soul says, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." And deeper in wades the soul till the billow strikes the lip, and the departing one cries, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." But when Christ had lifted this soul on a throne of glory, and all the pomp and joy of heaven came surging to its feet, then Christ said, "This, O transported soul, this is death!"

BIG GOLD BELT IN ALASKA.

The Precious Metal Found in a Large Tract of Territory.

Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, reports to the Secretary of the Interior that there is an enormous gold belt in Alaska. The report tells of an expedition that was sent out by the Geological Survey to determine the gold and coal deposits along the line of the Alaskan coast. A second expedition followed in May, 1895, going to the gold fields of the Yukon River to investigate the report that there were large placer deposits along the stream beds.

The party traversed the valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west. All of the well-known placer deposits were examined and the origin of the gold in them was traced to the quartz veins along the head waters of the various streams entering the Yukon. Sufficient data were secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 300 miles in length in Alaska, which enters Alaska near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, and extends westward across the Yukon valley at the Ramparts.

TREASURE TROVE.

A New Jersey Carpenter Finds a Fortune of Nearly $25,000 in an Old Box.

While working on an old building of the Hayes property, two miles from Port Elizabeth, N. J., Somers Cole, a carpenter of the latter place, found a fortune secreted in the eaves of the structure. The fortune was found in a long box and was in the shape of bonds, mortgages, gold and silver coin and large rolls of paper money, and amounted to nearly $25,000.

Cole was extremely happy over the find, but it will probably not benefit him much, as Lawyer H. O. Newcomb, of Millville, says he was the administrator of the Hayes estate and will take charge of the box.

The fortune will be claimed by Lorenze Hayes, of Millville, who states that he is the oldest living heir. He says that he and his sister searched for the money up to ten years ago, and then gave it up in disgust.

THEATRE HATS MUST GO.

Chicago Imposes a Fine of $3 Each on Millinery Exhibits.

Hereafter it will cost $3 to obstruct the view of the stage during a theatrical performance in Chicago with a floral or zoological exhibit or the "sweetest" millinery confection that ever got away from Paris.

Mayor Swift vetoed Alderman Piotke's ordinance tabooing all kinds of hats during theatrical performances, and suggested the $3 substitute which Corporation Counsel Beal and the various theatrical managers of the city agreed upon. The ordinance was passed by an almost unanimous vote in the City Council.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President returned from his duck shooting trip down the Potomac. He spent the day at Colonel Waller's ducking ground at Widewater, near Quantico, Va., and had a fair day's luck. He made the trip in the lighthouse tender Maple, the Commander of the lighthouse service, accompanying him.

Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, who is traveling as Mrs. Lydia Dominis, visited Washington unexpectedly. She left Boston without letting her intentions be known, and made the journey to Washington without stopping, and went immediately to the Shoreham, where apartments had been engaged for herself and those accompanying her. She registered as "Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii."

General Fitzhugh Lee's son has been given another chance at West Point. Representative Tucker, of Virginia, having reappointed him as a cadet. Representative De Armond, of Missouri, has performed a like office for Daniel Bond, another cadet deficient in his studies. Both boys will start at the bottom again.

First steps toward foreclosure of its mortgages against the Pacific railroads were taken by the Government under an agreement with all parties concerned.

Eighty-three claims by American citizens against Spain have been filed at Washington. The demands are for more than $10,000,000.

A protest from the Greater Republic of Central America against the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill was read in the Senate.

In the House, the Texas Court bill was passed over the President's veto, after a discussion in which the President was criticised for not being more accessible to Congressmen.

Domestic.

A young Cuban named Perez fell with a balloon into the sea off Key West, Fla., and was drowned. Perez was not an aeronaut, and after going up about 1000 feet he became helpless. The ropes were tangled, and the balloon went out about a mile from shore and fell into the water.

An overturned candle set fire to the shroud on the body of Ida Jasswin, in Putnam, Conn., and the remains were charred before the family could extinguish the flames.

In an interview former Lieutenant-Governor Saxton said he had President-elect McKinley's promise in writing that he should be Collector of the Port of New York. This promise Mr. McKinley made conditional upon Senator-elect Platt's indorsement, which Mr. Saxton obtained.

Professor John G. Dow, thirty-five years old, committed suicide at Madison, Wis., by taking lau'anum. Until about eight months ago he was a professor in the rhetoric department of the University of Wisconsin. He graduated from the Edinburgh University with the highest honors, and had always been considered a brilliant scholar.

The World's Columbian Exposition Company, Chicago, has entered judgment for $84,000.75 against the Ferris Wheel Company.

A party of white farmers in Tennessee attacked a number of colored people who were accused of theft. One of the latter killed a farmer named Conn.

The Rev. John Vanbost, who was taken to Oswego, N. Y., from Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to the indictment for felony preferred against him. The man burst into tears and fell on his knees.

Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the President-elect, fell on a slippery sidewalk at Canton, Ohio, and broke her arm.

The jail at Jeffersonville, Ga., was broken open and the two colored men, Willis White and Charles Forsyth, implicated in the assassination of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Park, were taken out and hanged to the same limb.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, is afraid the bubonic plague will get into this country at the Harbor of New York. He visited Albany to advocate an appropriation of $6000 for extra precautions there.

It is proposed to employ convicts in making uniforms for the National Guard of New York State.

Resolutions favoring an extensive system of defences were adopted by the Coast Defence and Harbor Improvement Convention in Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Rainsford, a popular New York Episcopal preacher, deprecated any display of wealth, such as the proposed Bradley-Martin masquerade ball, as being dangerous to society and affording a text to demagogues who would array the classes against the masses.

A movement to send grain to the starving inhabitants of India has been started in Boston.

Detroit's Common Council is trying to oust Mayor Pingree, who is acting in the dual capacity of Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan.

Tom Rowe, aged twenty-six, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary at Sherman, Texas, for disposing of mortgaged property. After sentence was passed Rowe confessed to being the husband of fifteen living wives. The reason for making the confession was that if indicted and convicted of bigamy he could serve out all sentences at the same time, as they would not be cumulative.

Miss Helen Musgrave, of Cameron township, Pennsylvania, found death in a letter to her lover. While moistening the flap of the envelope the girl's tongue was slightly lacerated, which resulted in blood poisoning, from which she died.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical College building, in New York City, was nearly destroyed by fire.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," the historical painting by Emanuel Leutze, was purchased at the Roberts sale by John S. Kennedy, for $16,100. He will present the painting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

The Indian mail arriving at New York on the Teutonic was taken off for disinfection at Quarantine, as a precaution against the bubonic plague.

The New York Senate, after a protracted debate, adopted the Lexow resolution for an investigation of trusts.

Minister Willis's body arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, and was sent to the home of the family, Louisville, Ky.

Congressman Benton McMillin, of Tennessee and Miss Lucille Foster, daughter of Captain James M. Foster, a prominent planter and politician, were married at the First Presbyterian Church, Shreveport, La. Congressman Densmore, of Arkansas, was Mr. McMillin's best man.

In Splinter, Miss., old Aunt Funden has just died, aged 120, leaving eighteen children, who, with their descendants, number nearly 700. Up to 110 years she would walk several miles and do a day's washing.

The South Atlantic and Gulf States Coast and Harbor Defense and Improvement Convention met at Tampa, Fla. Delegates were present from sixteen States. Lieutenant-General J. M. Schofield was among the representatives of the Army present. Governor Bloxham, of Florida, delivered the address of welcome.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.45 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,220
Condensed milk, cans	170
Cream, cans	370

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ℔	--	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Thirds to first	13	@	17
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
State Dairy	12	@	14
Factory, fresh, extras	13½	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	11½
Fu ll cream, good to prime	10¼	@	11
Common to fair	8	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	16	@	18
Jersey—Fancy	17½	@	18
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	17
Southern—Good to prime	14¼	@	14½
Duck eggs, ℔ doz.	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 20	@	1 22½
Medium, choice	—	@	1 10
Pea, choice	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, choice	1 35	@	1 37½
White kidney, choice	1 40	@	1 45
Yellow eye	1 15	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., ℔ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	2 50	@	3 75
Apples, Baldwin, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 12
Northern Spy, State	1 00	@	1 50
Greening, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Spitzenburg, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ basket	10	@	13
Concord, ℔ basket	6	@	10

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ℔ lb	13	@	13½
1896, good to prime	11	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	13	@	13½
Good to prime	11	@	12
Old odds, 1894	3	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, ℔ 100	3 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern white, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	6 00
Red, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Squash, Hubbard, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz. stalks	10	@	50
Carrots, ℔ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Can., Russia, ℔ bbl.	60	@	70
Green peas, Fla., ℔ crate	1 50	@	3 50
Egg plant, Fla., ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ℔ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ℔ qt	5	@	8
String beans, Fla., ℔ crate	2 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	7 00
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ℔ doz	25	@	75
Beets, Fla., ℔ crate	40	@	60
Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	60	@	1 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	90	@	95
Short rye	50	@	65
Oat	37½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ lb	—	@	9½
Chickens, ℔ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, ℔ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, local, ℔ pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, local, ℔ pair	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons, ℔ pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	14½
Chickens, Phila., ℔ lb	10	@	13
Western, dry picked	8	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn. ℔ lb	8	@	9
Western ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Geese, Western, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	5 00	@	5 45
Spring Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	97
May	—	@	86
Corn—No. 2	—	@	28⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	22¼
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—State	42	@	46
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¾
Lard—City steam	3.80c	@	3.85c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 25
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	4 90	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	3 60	@	4 25
Country Dressed	4	@	6½

ONE MAJORITY FOR PRITCHARD.

Seven Members of the Legislature Absent or Not Voting.

The balloting for United States Senator at Raleigh, N. C., resulted as follows: In the Senate—Pritchard (Rep.), 24; Thompson (Pop.), 18; Daughton (Dem.), 7. In the House—Pritchard, 86; Thompson, 24; Daughton, 27. Total—Pritchard, 86; Thompson, 42; Daughton, 34.

Pritchard's vote is exactly a majority of both branches of the Legislature, the membership being 170. One member of the Senate and seven of the House were absent and not voting.

Mr. Pritchard is at present a United States Senator. He was elected in 1894 to serve out the unexpired term of the late Z. B. Vance.

SENATOR PEFFER DEFEATED.

W. A. Harris Nominated as His Successor by the Populists.

W. A. Harris was nominated by the Populist majority caucus of the Kansas Legislature at Topeka for United States Senator to succeed W. A. Peffer. The nomination is equivalent to an election. Mr. Harris was a Confederate soldier, serving on the staff of "Stonewall" Jackson. He went to Kansas after the war as a civil engineer. Afterward he became a farmer and is now a successful stock grower. In 1892 Mr. Harris was elected Congressman-at-large as a Populist. While he was in Congress, Mr. Harris was an aggressive advocate of the foreclosure of the Government mortgage on the Union Pacific Railroad.

American Dies in a Cuban Prison.

Consul-General Lee telegraphed the State Department, Washington, that the American, Henry Delgado, correspondent of a New York journal, who has been a prisoner in Havana, Cuba, died in the hospital there a few nights ago.

Crowding.

Don't crowd! There's room enough for all!
Why push and jostle so?
Why shove your neighbor to the wall,
Or seek to lay him low?
Don't

Don't crowd! You're just an atom here!
Why hold your brother back?
Go seek a way that's new and clear—
Why keep the beaten track?
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Once you strove bravely, too,
Against the odds above!
Think how defeat oft reached you through
Some rival's stealthy shove—
Don't crowd!

Don't crowd! Ah, might I just as well
Address the drops that make the sea!
Wherever men or mice may dwell
There will the jealous ever be
To crowd!

—Cleveland Leader.

The Keeper of Cragie's Cut.

Baxter, the new inspector of the Evansburg & Sauk Center railroad, was not the only person who had been astonished at the first sight of the Cragie's bridge and the rock cut beyond. "L. C. Dolby, Section 27" he had read in his little book with the thumbed blue cover, and he had expected to see a grizzle-bearded man with a rough, red face and a stubby black pipe. For Cragie's was known to be one of the worst sections on the line. Its keeper was required to walk the mile from the end of the long bridge and through the cut twice every day, winter and summer, and it often required a cool head and a vigorous body to dodge the tramp freights that thundered back and forth with seeming disregard for time cards and running rules.

The new inspector had come down from Cragie's walking the whole length of section 27. He had found everything in the best of order, not a bolt loose nor a spike gone and he felt after the manner of new inspectors, like complimenting the vigilance of the keeper.

"Is L. C. Dolby in?" he asked when he reached the keeper's house on the hill.

"Yes, sir, will you walk in?" asked the rosy-cheeked girl who came to the door.

He stepped into the neatest of little sitting-rooms. There were flowers in the windows and a cheery fire on the hearth in front of which a lazy tabby cat yawned a good-humored greeting.

"My name is Baxter, the new inspector, and I wish to see L. C. Dolby, the keeper of 27," he said.

The girl flushed slightly. He observed that her hair was cut short like a boy's and that her chin was firm and sharp.

"I am the keeper," she answered; "my name is Lettie C. Dolby and I've had the place since father was injured last winter."

"That's right, and as good as a man she is, too!" came a gruff voice from the other room.

Lettie flushed again.

"It's father," she whispered; "won't you step in and see him? He's very glad to have visitors."

Baxter had not yet recovered from his shock of surprise at finding that the slim, blue-eyed girl who stood before him was really keeper of Craigie's cut, and he allowed himself to be led into the other room. There, at a big, bright window, sat a man in a rocking chair. His face was of the chalky whiteness that comes from being always indoors, and his lap was spread with a plaid comforter. He looked prematurely old and worn.

"How are you?" he asked. "Id get up, only--" and he motioned to his crippled legs with a faint smile.

"That's all right," responded Baxter, sympathetically; "keep your seat."

And Baxter, sitting there, heard Lettie explain the condition of section 27, and make her reports as promptly and very much more clearly than any of the keepers he had ever met. She spoke in a frank, almost boyish way, and she understood her words as well as Baxter himself did. Her father sat watching her quietly, adding a word here and there. Presently the clock in the further room struck three, and Lettie started to her feet.

"It's time for me to make the rounds of the section," she said, and a moment later Baxter saw her little form, wrapped in a stout, dark coat, disappear over the brow of the hill toward the tracks.

As he looked back he found Dolby watching him intently. When he caught his eye the cripple leaned forward and touched Baxter's knee.

"There isn't a pluckier girl between St. Paul and Montana buttes," he said, "even if I do say it; who shouldn't?"

"I don't see how she can manage the section," replied Baxter.

"That's what I say," exclaimed Dolby; "it's wonderful," and his pinched face lighted up with a smile that was beautiful to see. "It would go hard with all of us if it wasn't for Lettie."

"How did a girl happen ao be appointed to such a place, anyway?"

"She's deserved it," Dolby answered, energetically; "she deserved it. They ain't many people that know all the facts excep' the superintendent—he knows, and he says Lettie can be keeper as long as she wants to."

"Course you remember the big blizzard that we had last winter—the one that snowed in Evansburg and Brockton and Collinville and killed all the cattle on the Puddin' Bottom ranch. Well, it struck the Cragie country too. Come up over the hill from back of the house early in the morning, and long before 10 o'clock there wasn't a fence to be seen in the country. Lettie's mother said I better not go down to the cut. She was afraid I might get lost. But I'd been to Cragie's on an' on for more'n eight years, and I thought I'd seen the worst the weather could do. So I went down the hill, and before I was ten rods from the house the snow had wiped it out, and all I could see were the whirling drifts and the path for a dozen feet ahead of me. And when I reached the cut there wasn't any cut there. It was filled to the top with snow. I wondered what the limited bound down for Cragie would do. It was pretty sharp and cold when I reached the track this side of the bridge, and I had to get down on my hands and knees and crawl along from tie to tie just like a baby. I was strong in those days, too, only the wind and snow were so terrible that I couldn't stand up. And first thing I knew I had crossed the bare knoll at the bridge approach, and there I was hanging over the edge of the embankment like a bat to a rafter. Slipped before I knew it.

"You're done for, Dolly," I said to myself when I saw how little held me from falling into the chasm. It was 100 feet to the bottom, and jagged rocks all the way down. But I had grit, if I do say it, and I hung there for grim death, with the wind kicking and beating me about like a dead limb. I knew well enough there would be no one to help me, and that I couldn't help myself; but still I hung there. A man doesn't like to be dashed to pieces on a ledge of rocks unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

"Pretty soon I heard the limited squealing down the cut. I knew that Jim Crosby, the engineer, was floundering in the snow. I said to myself that if Jim succeeded in rooting through with his engine I might be saved, but I knew well enough he wouldn't succeed. It would take four engines and two rotary plows to drive a tunnel during such a blizzard. And there she squealed and shrieked for hours, it seemed to me, while my hands and arms grew as numb as clubs.

"And Lettie—what was she doing all this time? When the snow covered the woodshed and began to creep up on the windows she was frightened. 'I'm afraid that father'll never come back,' she told her mother—I heard all about it afterward—and her mother, who's always been fidgety and nervous like, began to walk up and down and wring her hands, not knowing what to do. Twelve o'clock came, and then one. Lettie started up and said: 'Mother, I'm going out to see if I can't find father,' and in spite of all her mother could do she bundled into her cloak and hood and opened the door.

"The snow was up to her waist, but the wind had mostly gone down. In the cut Jimmie Crosby's engine was callin' and screachin' for mercy, and Lettie, when she looked over the cliff couldn't see the train at all—only a big black hole where the smoke from the stack had melted the snow. But Lettie wasn't strong enough to get down to the tracks, for the path was drifted full, and a slim girl like her couldn't venture it without losing her life. She knew well enough that I was down the section somewhere—perhaps out on the bridge. But she didn't give up—not Lettie. There wasn't a man around the place to help—only in the train, and the train was at the bottom of the cut buried in the snow. She thought if only she could get word to Jim Crosby he'd help her, for she knew him well. So she ran and got a coil of rope and tied one end of it to that stubby oak—there you can see it at the edge of the hill—and then she took hold of it and slid into the cut. That took grit—there aren't many men who would have risked it—let alone girls. Of course the snow got into her eyes and nose, and the rocky ledges cut and bruised her, but she never stopped until she was at the bottom. Jimmy Crosby said he saw something floundering in the snow outside of the cab, and then somebody called:

"Jim, oh Jim."

"It was Lettie. They dragged her into the cab, and as soon as she could talk she told Jim that I was lost in the blizzard.

"'We'll save him,' said Jim, and the fireman agreed to help, and so did a dozen other men who had come down from the train. And Jim, bein' a good climber, went up the rope hand over hand and helped a dozen or more men to follow him. By this time it had stopped snowing, and the sun shone bright in the west. They wallowed down through the drifts to the bridge, Lettie following. They tried to leave her at home, but she wouldn't say. 'If father's in danger,' she said, 'I'm goin' to help find him.

"I heard 'em when they reached the bare knoll this side of the bridge. I had hooked one leg around a sleeper and I still hung there over the chasm. I don't believe I could have let go. I guess that I was frozen there. I tried to shout and let them know where to find me, but I couldn't get my mouth open. It was clean suffering that. For there was help within reach and I couldn't make a sound.

"But Lettie knew the path I usually took and the first thing I knew she was on her knees at the end of the bridge crying:

"'Here he is; oh, father, father.'

"After that I don't remember much. Jim said they carried me to the house and laid me on the bed, but I didn't get back to my senses for two or three days.

"I almost forgot to tell you that one of the men who helped was Bradley, the superintendent. When he saw Lettie and heard of what she had done he just took off his hat, this way, and held it before him.

"'You're the bravest girl I've ever met,' he said."

Dolby paused as if he liked to remember this part of the story.

"The passengers, oh, they escaped by Lettie's rope and were driven into Cragie's. And that night when the superintendent was talking about who should be keeper of section 27, Lettie spoke up, timid-like:

"'Mr. Bradley, let me watch it; I can do it almost as well as father.'

"The superintendent looked at her for a moment, and then he said:

"'I believe you can, Lettie.'

"From that day to this L. C. Dolby has been keeper of 27. I've never recovered—my legs and my back—but the doctor still gives me hope. And I couldn't get along without Lettie——"

But the old man's voice broke. Baxter, shaking hands with him silently, went out towards Cragie's where he sent a glowing report of the excellent condition of section 27, L. C. Dolby, keeper.—Chicago Record.

A Hunting Dog.

"I want to speak to you about that dog you sold me," said the small man.

"Well, he's all there ain't he?"

"Yes; but you told me he was a hunting dog."

"Do you mean to contradict what I said?"

"Not for the world, sir. Not for the world. But I will go so far as to say that I didn't understand that his specialty was hunting a place to lie down and sleep in." — Washington Star.

The Emperor of Russia is allowed a salary of $25,000 a day; Queen Victoria's amounts to $6,500 a day; and that of the President of the United States, $136.98 a day.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 31.

Lesson Text: "The Boldness of Peter and John," Acts iv., 1-14—Golden Text: Acts iv., 1-14—Commentary.

1. "And as they spake unto the people the priests and the captain of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them." They spake of Jesus, His life, death, resurrection and return to restore all things of which the prophets had spoken; that He and all things concerning Him had been foretold by the prophets, and that now, being raised from the dead, He was ready to bless Israel first. In all the prophets the Spirit had said that through Israel all Nations of the earth should be blessed, and He spoke through them of a great Deliverer who would do this and make Israel the chief of all Nations.

2. "Being grieved that they taught the people and preached through Jesus the resurrection from the dead." They would be grieved that men, in their eyes unlearned and ignorant (verse 13), should dare to teach. The priests were to teach the people (Mal. ii., 7; Lev. x., ii). While resurrection was plainly taught in the Old Testament (Job. xix., 25-27; Ps. xvi., 10; Ezek. xxxvii., 12, 13; Hos. vi., 2), the Sadducees believed not in any (chapter xxiii., 8), so that anything on resurrection would grieve them. That Jesus of Nazareth, whom they crucified as a malefactor, should be risen from the dead would prove that they were guilty and that He was what He said He was.

3. "And they laid hands upon them and put them in hold unto the next day, for it was now eventide," They had been taught to expect this, and therefore may not have been surprised at it, though the first time that even a predicted event happens is often a surprise (John xv., 19; xvi., 1, 2; Math. x., 16-20). The enmity against God and His word, even on the part of those who, like the priests, are professedly His people, is still very marked, and shall continue to be throughout this age.

4. "Howbeit, many of them which heard the word believed, and the number of the men was about five thousand." If these are wholly in addition to those of chapter ii., 41, then there are already over eight thousand followers of the Lord Jesus Christ in a few days, and apparently through two sermons and a miracle. What a contrast to the hundred and twenty of chapter i., 15, and what an illustration and proof of His words, "Greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto My Father (John xiv., 12).

5, 6. "And it came to pass on the morrow that their rulers and elders and scribes, * * * were gathered together at Jerusalem." This was a council of the highest religious body, or as we would say of the church authorities, and, therefore, one to be feared by ordinary men.

7. "And when they had set them in the midst they asked, By what power or by what name have ye done this?" The phrase "in the midst" makes us think of the invisible Christ, who was truly in the midst unseen by the religious dignitaries. Peter and John were there in His name, on His business, and He was surely with them in the midst (Math. xviii., 20).

8. "Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, ye rulers of the people and elders of Israel." The Holy Spirit is the key to the whole business and the one great secret of every victory in the Christian life. He spake and wrought every word and act through Christ, and He is given to every believer to do the same in each one—that is, to speak and act through us.

9. "If we this day be examined of the good deed done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole." The man was certainly utterly helpless, a truly impotent man, and it is on and in such that the gracious Lord loves to work. If we knew how helpless we are to save ourselves or to do any good thing when we are saved, we would stop trying and trust our mighty Saviour to work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure. All our doing tends to exalt ourselves, and this is wrong; but His doing exalts Him, and that is right.

10. "By the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth doth this man stand here before you whole." The crucified and risen Christ, the despised Nazarene, still lives and has all power, and He manifests it through His followers to His glory that His name may be known. The devil and the world and a worldly church hates to have His name made known (verses 17, 18), but a true believer will say with Peter and John, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard" (verse 20). The apostles took no credit to themselves, but gave all glory to Christ, saying, "He did it."

11. "This is the stone which was set at naught of you builders, which is become the head of the corner." This would or should have carried their thoughts to Ps. cxviii., 22; Isa. viii., 14; xxviii., 16; Gen. xlix., 24, and other texts where Israel's Messiah is compared to a stone. Some of these very men may have remembered His own words to this effect also, See Math. xxi., 23, 42-44. Some day, when the Nation shall see Him coming in His glory, they will think of these things, and with true penitence they shall make the words of Isa. liii., their own. See Zech, xii., 10.

12. "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." Whether it be for a Nation or for an individual (Job xxxiv., 29), there is no salvation apart from Jesus Christ. In Him is life, and he that hath the Son hath life, but he that hath not the Son of God hath not life (John i., 4; I John v., 11, 12).

13. "They took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." An unlikely instrument, humanely speaking, when controlled by God brings glory to God. The utterance and the fearlessness of these men before this great council convinced them that some great mind or power was controlling them. They probably remembered the boldness of Jesus and saw in these men His Spirit. He had told them while yet with them that when brought before councils for His sake they were not to be anxious as to what they should say, for the Spirit of God would speak through them (Math. x., 18-20).

14. "And beholding the man which was healed standing with them they could say nothing against it." An incurable sick person made whole, a wicked person made righteous, a profane or violent person made meek and gentle, a worldly person made to be devoted to the Lord Jesus Christ—these evidences of the work of Christ cannot be spoken against. If while we profess to be the Lord's the old life is still continually manifest, there is no convincing testimony, and the name of the Lord is dishonored; but, filled with the Spirit, there cannot but be convincing testimony for Christ.—Lesson Helper.

A New Colony of Amish.

C. E. Everatt, the Fort Wayne capitalist, who purchased 40,000 acres of land in Brown County, Indiana, a short time ago with the expectation of colonizing the land with the Amish, has formed a colony of 100 Amish families. These people will leave in a short time, and make this new location their permanent home, where they can practice their peculiar mode of religion unmolested.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The late Shah of Persia left $200,000,000.

Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President, is being boomed for Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are to begin a series of revival services in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 5.

W. D. Howells is to make his first appearance as a lecturer this winter. His topic will be the modern novel.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has declared himself in favor of laws limiting the value of individual holdings of property.

The only surviving British peer who was in possession of his title at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria is Earl Nelson.

The Duke of Richmond receives the largest pension in the world. It is $95,000 a year and is a perpetuity from the time of Charles II.

George W. Cable, the novelist, of New Orleans, who now lives at Northampton, Mass., is said to be contemplating a tour of England, where he will give readings from his own works.

W. Clark Russell, the English novelist, has been an invalid for nearly twenty years. His tales of the sea have all been written in his London house, it having been over fifteen years since he has seen the sea.

By the death of Lord Congleton the House of Lords has lost its oldest baron. The late peer was eighty-seven. He was not, however, the oldest peer of the realm, that distinction being held by the Earl of Mansfield, who is ninety.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, received his appointment from President Lincoln in 1864. His memory is phenomenal, and it is said that his knowledge of English literature is greater than that of any other person in England or America.

Paderewski, it is said, can play from memory over 500 compositions. He needs to read or play a composition new to him only twice in order to memorize it, and, frequently after reading it over, can sit down at the piano and play it without referring to the notes.

John P. Feeney, Mayor of Woburn, Mass., and probably the youngest Mayor in the Nation, for he is only twenty-four, gained his education after he had learned to support himself as a leather finisher. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar when only two weeks past his majority.

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson has large property interests in California. He has an olive grove near Etiwanda, in which are growing the best varieties of Italian olives; a lemon grove in San Diego County, and 800 acres of land in Riverside. He will go to California to look after his interests there as soon as his term as Vice-President expires.

CYCLING NOTES.

Africa imported $35,000 worth of bicycles last year.

Tandems will be pushed hard this year by the trade and on the road.

Chicago's two greatest cycling clubs have together a membership of 1000.

In Newark, N. J., the Atalanta Wheelmen are planning to build a $10,000 club house.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is reported as the latest cycling recruit in England.

Almost all the agents are exhibiting their '97 models, and in the matter of finish they certainly are an improvement over those of '96.

A prediction made some time ago that colored enamels would give way largely this year to solid black, does not appear to be well founded. Fancy colors are going to be used by many makers.

It is stated that an attempt will soon be made by an American syndicate to market in England a single tube tire, capable of standing English roads. All tires sold will be "kept up" free of charge for six months by the makers.

"There will be gear cases on this side this year," says the American Cyclist, "but there are as yet no signs that the demand for them will be very great. If a gear case isn't better than a dirty chain we would like to know the reason why?"

In growing children a bad carriage of body may act injuriously by contracting and deforming the chest, says Dr. W. L. Russell in Popular Science. The stooped position which boys sometimes assume in bicycle riding should be discouraged for this reason.

More attention, it is said, has been paid to the anatomical features of bicycle saddles for the present season than to any other part of the wheel. The saddle is undoubtedly a vexatious thing and more apt to cause injury than anything else. The close study attracted to the subject has certainly produced a bewildering array of ideas.

Some riders, especially women, complain of having their feet "go asleep" after traversing three or four miles. In most cases the probable explanation is that the soles of the shoes are too thin. With rat-trap pedals there should be a good thickness of leather between the foot and the sharp points of steel, otherwise the pressure will cause the numbness which is described as the feet being asleep.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Machinists have 400 unions.

England boasts boy "housemaids."

Quarrymen will form a National union.

In Mexico miners get sixty cents a day.

A National strike of miners is talked of.

In Spain street car drivers get $3 a week.

Buffalo (N. Y.) unionists want a free city library.

Ohio master plumbers will hold a State convention.

New York City Italian laundry workers will organize.

Marine firemen of New York City have organized a union.

A New York painters' union has established a painters' school.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has forty lodges in America.

New York Socialists cabled $700 to the Hamburg (Germany) dock strikers.

Pittsburg unionists want City and County work done by unionists exclusively.

Finns employed at Houghton (Mich.) sandstone quarries struck for $1.50 a day.

Bicycle mechanics will hold a National convention at Toledo, Ohio, March 10.

Scotchmen have almost entire control of the stone cutting industries of New York.

Window-glass workers' union will establish a co-operative factory at Anderson, Ind.

A mass meeting to consider the grievances of union hucksters will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor objects to the employment of non-union men on municipal work.

Manufacturers and unionists of Chicago have prepared a bill to prohibit competition of convict with free labor.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

The thermometer managed to get down as far as zero on Monday morning.

Dr. Robert Campbell, of Fulton county, was is town with friends on Saturday.

Thomas Galbraith is lying very ill at his home at the east end of town with pneumonia.

The Juniata river at this place is frozen from bank to bank, the result of the prevailing zero weather.

Misses Clara and Jennie Hesser and Ross Hesser, of Altoona, were the guests of friends in this place last week.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. And the present cold northwestern gales are bringing a harvest to the coal merchants and ice men.

About five inches of snow fell here last week, giving everything a very wintry appearance as well as bringing gladness to the hearts of those who are fortunate enough to own a good horse and sleigh.

Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Lexington, Ky., lectured in this place, the third time within a year, on Friday evening in the M. E. church. A large audience greeted the lecturer, and as on the former occasions, was both entertained and instructed.

The republican primaries were held in the public school building on Saturday evening. There was a multitude of candidates and much good natured rivalry for the different offices. The following ticket was nominated: Burgess, A. R. McCarthy; judge of election, D. S. Wharton; inspector, Henry Shaffer; justice of the peace, M. Hiney; school directors, B. C. Wharton, D. B. Price; tax collector, J. Harry Shaver; councilmen, S. S. Foreman, G. C. Borst; high constable, J. S. Shaver. The democratic primaries were held on Tuesday evening.

THREE SPRINGS.

County Supt. S. G. Rudy was in town last Friday evening.

John G. Wible, of Springfield township, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Miss Laura Cutshall, of Smith valley, is the guest of Mrs. T. A. Weight, of this place.

Dr. Campbell, of New Grenada, Fulton county, was a visitor between trains the past week.

M. Chilcote has been confined to his room the past week with a bad cold, but at this writing he is convalescent.

Dr. J. C. Stever and wife have returned home after a ten-days' visit to friends and relatives in Allegheny, Pa.

Anderson Hockenbery, who has been engaged at this place for the past twenty years as blacksmith, will retire from that profession on the first day of February next on account of ill health. He will be succeeded by William B. Sollers, of Saltillo.

The primary was held at this place on last Friday evening with the following result, viz: Burgess, P. B. Cutshall; council, Herbert Norris, George D. Hudson; school directors, E. A. Hudson, D. B. Heck; collector, John A. Stevens; judge of election, Jacob B. Park; inspector, William Wathen; street commissioner, E. Stanton Heeter; auditor, Edgar B. Stevens; high constable, Dr. Edward Lane.

LATTA GROVE.

George Lynn is nursing a badly cut foot at present.

We were pleased to receive a short call recently from Rev. Hyssong.

J. H. Dell spent a portion of the past week with friends in Mifflin county.

Peter Dell is still confined to the house with his old enemy, rheumatism.

The thermometer registered eight degrees below zero Monday morning.

Frank Pheasant visited friends and transacted business at Altoona last Saturday.

Lewis Mierley spent a few days recently among his old friends in this vicinity.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Lettie Greenland has gone to Altoona to engage in the dressmaking business.

While we don't have a great amount of snow we have excellent sledding and people are making good use of it.

'Squire Greenland is having good success in sawing for M. R. Brenneman. The mill is not being run this week.

Oscar Wright, while splitting wood last Saturday, cut his foot that he will not be able to go to school for a few days.

Philip Park had four sheep killed one night last week, and, as is too often the case, the dogs got away without being identified.

Frank Ginter, a reliable young man who had been clerking for E. S. Chilcott for the past two years or more, has secured a position at Altoona. Our best wishes go with him.

The telephone business seems to be rather lagging. We may not be able to talk to our friends in Mapleton, Mill Creek or Huntingdon without going to those places before April 1st.

J. C. Wright, who had his ankle sprained and fractured nine weeks ago, has concluded that the injury will leave him a cripple for life. N. Q. Wright is improving slowly. The doctor advises him to remain indoors for some time yet.

A false call for the primary of this district was made for last Saturday evening. The committeeman whose business it was to issue the call knew nothing of it until Saturday at noon. No one seemed willing to father the call as far as heard from.

We are informed that P. L. Posten, of Smith valley, says: "The nominations for supervisors for the coming year have been made; that we are to have women fill those offices." It remains to be seen if the voters will carry out Peter's prediction.

A. W. Wright says he can't talk half as much as some men who are selling fruit trees and that he would not if he could. But he can and will sell trees lower than any of them. Apple and peach, $8.00 per hundred; best varieties of plums, 6 trees for 75 cents, or 15 cents each, and other stock in proportion.

MILL CREEK.

G. W. Hall went on duty last Monday after a month's rest.

Mrs. Alexander Gillam, of Mapleton, visited friends here last week.

Blanchard Mehaffy and family, of Altoona, visited the former's mother in this place last week.

Harvey Tate, teacher at Blair Furnace, Blair county, spent last Sabbath at his home in this place.

Mr. Laird, teacher of the advanced school, attended the local institute held at Orbisonia last Saturday.

The fourth month of school ended last week. The attendance in both schools was unusually good during the last month.

A sligh ing party started from our town last Monday morning expecting to visit relatives in Mount Union, but all did not go well with them. While going over the mountain road the sleigh came in contact with too many stones and as a result it was broken so badly that nothing could be done with it. The party consisted of two women and two children and they were truly in a sorry plight. Fortunately for them two carriages soon came along with only one person in each and they each took a woman and child in. The one was brought back to her home and the other to the nearest depot where she purchased a ticket and came back in the train. They say they won't go sleighing again without their husbands.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. **For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.**

Local Institute.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Mill Creek, in the Baptist church, February 5 and 6:

FRIDAY EVENING.

Music.
Devotional Exercises, Rev. Grimwood.
Music.
Address of Welcome, Dr. G. Simpson.
Response, A. G. Lykens.
Music—Quartette.
Recitation, A. L. Stouffer
Address, Rev. Grimwood.
Music—Solo.
Recitation, A. L. Stouffer.
Oration, "The Living Present" Prof. C. C. Ellis.
Music.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Music—Quartette.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Exercises, Rev. Treverton
Music
Literature, J. B. Boring, J. W. Huey.
Reading, A. G. Lykens, Frank Wible, Duffy Himes.
Music.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Paper, Sylva Iddings.
Value of Psychology in the School Room, I. B. Whitehead, G. F. Gracy.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Moral Influences, Rev. Henry Treverton, Rev. Herbert Grimwood.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Music.
Adjournment.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1.30 O'CLOCK.

Music.
Uses of Emulation in the School Room, J. G. Dell, J. F. Zeigler, J. O. Smith.
Paper, Miss Mary Black.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Music.
How Should We Teach? D. L. Dickson, J. H. Foster, A. B. Smith.
Essay, Miss Cassie Shingler.
Recitation, Mr. Stouffer.
Music—Duet.
The So-Called Practical Education, Prof. C. C. Ellis.
Paper, Miss Flora Himes.
Silent Forces, J. M. Beck, Howard Laird.
Address, S. G. Rudy.
Music.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si February 3, 1897, and absolutely February 9, 1897.

1. STAHLEY.—First and final account of W. C. Swan, executor of Ellen Stahley, late of the borough of Shade Gap, dec'd., with distribution.
2. LIGHTNER.—First and final account of Carrie M. Lightner, administratrix of Edward Lightner, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
3. HEETER.—First and final account of Samuel Heeter, administrator of Adam Heeter, late of Clay township, dec'd.
4. JACKSON.—Second partial account of Thomas Jackson, executor and trustee under the will of Dr. Wm. M. Jackson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. CORNELIUS.—Account of G. D. Cornelius, administrator of Geo. W. Cornelius, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
6. MITCHELL.—First and final account of Thomas Mitchell, administrator of John H. Mitchell, deceased, late of Jackson township.
7. NEFF.—First and final account of Joseph Oburn and J. O. Martin, administrators of John H. Neff, late of West township, deceased, as filed by Joseph Oburn.
8. SMITH.—First and final account of James Smith, executor of John B Smith, late of Jackson township, deceased.
9. LANG.—First and final account of Solomon Lininger, administrator of B. F. Lang, late of Penn township, dec'd.
10. KENNEDY.—First and final account of J. R. Simpson and Alfred Porter, executors of John H. Kennedy, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
11. GIVIN.—First and final account of Andrew B. Grubb, administrator of Catharine B. Givin, late of Walker township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 3, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 5, 1897.

1. BANKS.—Appraisement of the real estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, out of which Catharine Banks, widow, claims her exemption.
2. WHITSEL.—Inventory of the personal property and appraisement of the real estate of Adam G. Whitsel, late of Cromwell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Matilda J. Whitsel.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk O. C.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF JOHN BANKS, DECEASED.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about half a mile from Mapleton borough, bounded by lands formerly of Andrew Wise, Henry Kauffman, Philip Hooper, M. F. Campbell, Henry Miller, Rev. Quinter and others, containing THIRTY (30) ACRES, ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE (125) PERCHES, more or less—excepting and deducting therefrom the lots (each 50 x 125 feet) sold off as follows: 2 lots to Mrs. Fannie Banks, 1 lot to Mrs. Lida Wagner, 1 lot to —— Green, now owned by N. A. Skipper, 2 lots to M. L. Rex, 1 lot to Henry Barkley, and 1 lot to —— Hooper, now owned by John Long.

The improvements on above tract are three dwelling houses, a stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when property is struck off, thirty per cent. on confirmation of sale, when deed will be delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

J. L. HETRICK, Administrator.

1-6 97-d.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house. For further particulars call on or address W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN A. McHUGH, Executor,
Dec. 26, '96. 6t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Great January Clearance Sale.

One of the particular features of this sale will be Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

A big lot of gowns reduced to 25c.
A big lot of gowns 60c reduced to 45c.
Fine corset covers reduced to 20c.
Fine corset covers 50c reduced to 35c.
A lot of white goods reduced to 5 and 10c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.25 to 50c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.65 to $1.00.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from 50c to 25c.
A lot of French sateen from 37½ to 15c.
A lot of percale from 12½ to 8c.
A lot of eiderdown from 35c to 20c.
A lot of eiderdown from 75c to 40c.
A lot of children's underwear 75c to 25c.
A lot of children's red underwear at half price.
A lot of men's underwear from $1.00 to 50c.
A lot of men's overshirts from 75 and 85 to 50c.
A lot of ladies' overshirts from 50c to 35c.
A lot of ladies' wrappers from 60c to 40c.
A lot of ladies' black skirts from $2.50 to $1.90.
A lot of ladies' black moreen skirts from $3.50 to $2.50.
A lot of blankets from $1.00 to 75c.
A lot of blankets from $1.25 to 98c.
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets from $1.00 to 75c
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets $1.25 and $1.50 to $1.00.
A lot of children's corsets 50c and 75c to 20c.
A lot of velveteen and plush 50c to 15c.
A lot of carpet samples for rugs at half price.
2200 yards of dark best prints at 4c yd.
2000 yards of brown muslin at 4c yd.
Lots of ribbons, embroideries, laces, stand covers, piano covers, shawls, etc. at half price.
4 ladies' astrakan capes $10.00 to $6.00.
50 white bed spreads 50c each.

☞ This sale is going to be a very extensive one. Do not miss it!

Two Days Only, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 22 and 23.

Wm. Reed & Son.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

33⅓ Per Cent. Reduction

On any OVERCOAT in the store. Select whatever one you want and deduct one-third from the plainly-marked price.

For	Overcoats	that are	marked	$4.00,	you pay	$2.67.
"	"	"	"	$5.00,	"	$3.33.
"	"	"	"	$6.00,	"	$4.00.
"	"	"	"	$7.50,	"	$5.00.
"	"	"	"	$9.00,	"	$6.00.
"	"	"	"	$10.00,	"	$6.67.
"	"	"	"	$12.00,	"	$8.00.
"	"	"	"	$15.00,	"	$10.00.
"	"	"	"	$18.00,	"	$12.00.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 27, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Ice cold lemonade? Nit!

—The ice man looks happy.

—William Borst, of Petersburg, spent a portion of last week among friends in this place.

—Fritchey's cigar store and Long's foundry, in Huntingdon, have been closed by the sheriff.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.40 o'clock.

—Misses Nora and Mary Spanogle, of Mount Union, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—The Altoona *Evening Gazette* office was badly damaged by fire last Friday morning. The fire originated from an explosion of benzine.

—Samuel G. Weyland, of Millerstown, was last week convicted in the Perry county courts of attempting to wreck trains last fall at Old Ferry.

—Cloyd Robley has purchased the interest of M. F. Finkbine in the Huntingdon Star Steam Laundry. The latter will remove to his former home in Ohio.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues in progress. There have been some conversions and considerable interest has been awakened.

—Ira V. Rex, wife and son, of Greensburg, arrived in Mapleton Sunday evening and will spend a short time with parents and friends in this neighborhood.

—The Young People's Society C. E. of the U. B. church, of Mapleton, will celebrate the birthday of their society February 2, 1897. All are cordially invited.

—J. Howard Shimer, of the ITEM force, was summoned to McConnellsburg yesterday on account of the illness of his father who is in a critical condition.

—H. T Weaver, postmaster and merchant, of Saltillo, and William Green, of the same busy town, were among the business callers at this office last Saturday.

—Only seventy years have elapsed since the first railway in the world was finished. During that comparatively brief period 400,000 miles have been constructed.

—Monday the thermometer registered three degrees below zero and on Tuesday morning one degree below, and in consequence the river at this point is ice bound.

—Robert S. Cummins, a prominent citizen of Jackson township, died last Saturday morning of lung trouble. Deceased was aged about 55 years and was a highly esteemed gentleman.

—Word was received by friends last week that Mrs. Catharine Eby died at her home in Hartington, Nebraska, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Eby was a sister of Mrs. Nancy Dell, of Hare's valley.

—Postmaster inspector S. T. Hooten has removed James A. Vaughn, postmaster at Duncansville, Blair county. He was short about $500 in his accounts. His bondsmen are now in charge of the office.

—Next Tuesday will be Candlemas, or ground hog day and then weather prophets may take a rest. His hogship will settle the weather question during the remainder of the present administration.

—All the claims for damages arising from the railroad accident at Kreamer, Snyder county, in January, 1895, have been amicably settled. The whole cost to the railroad company was about $40,000.

—James S. Gillam, Tyrone's popular wholesale grocer, has received the unanimous endorsement of both parties for the office of burgess of that thriving town. His many friends in this place congratulate him upon the political honors thus thrust upon him.

—The Republican primaries were held last Saturday evening, and the following ticket was nominated: J. C. Griffin, judge of election; J. Melvin Miller, inspector; R. N. McCarl, burgess; B. F. Slates and W. H. Mounts, councilmen; G. W. Wright and I. N. Swope, school directors; John A. Toomey, collector; John A. Brumbaugh, auditor. **So far this is the only ticket in the field.**

—An exceedingly nervous person who cannot sleep may often be quieted and put to sleep by being rubbed with a towel wrung out of hot salted water. Frequently a change from a warm bed to a cool one will tend to quiet a nervous person and make him drowsy.

—John S. Etnier and Albert Carothers have leased the store room recently occupied by B. O'Connor & Sons at Mill Creek, have purchased a portion of the stock of their predecessors, and will continue the business. They are adding a large and varied assortment of goods and they expect to do a good business. Both are active, energetic gentlemen and we bespeak success for them.

—Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburg, Cleveland and Canadian capitalists, have acquired 4,100 acres of coal territory in the Monongahela valley. The price to be paid for the land will be $3,000,000. Mr. Carnegie and his Pittsburg partners will have fifty-one per cent. of the property.

—The first bridge to be erected by the State under the act of 1895 will be put up at Catawissa. It will cost $70,000.

—Thomas Earnest, aged 70 years, a farmer residing in Wagner township, Mifflin county, was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks Wednesday afternoon near Ryde Station, when he was run down by the fast Mail west. Earnest's hearing was defective and he did not hear the approach of the train until it was too late to prevent being struck, although the engineer of the train made a strenuous effort to stop the engine. The man's body was badly mangled. He leaves a wife and a family of ten children.

—A Huntingdon chemist named Goodfellow has discovered a composition of an indestructible character which he purposes utilizing in the manufacture of burial caskets. It is claimed that of this material a casket can be made at as low a price as from wood. A party of Huntingdon capitalists held a conference with him Monday evening and it was proposed to organize a company and manufacture caskets in that town. Further steps will be taken in the matter at a meeting to be held next Friday evening.

—A correspondent of the Chambersburg *Public Opinion* has the following to say about normal schools: Too much of the people's money is appropriated indiscriminately. We have about come to the conclusion that our normal schools are receiving more of the people's money than is wise. It was right for our State to assist these institutions at first, but for them to be continually asking for appropriations for the purpose of making a fine display is all wrong. We cannot understand why it is that many of these institutions, claiming to have hundreds of pupils, cannot sustain themselves.

History and a Bit of Romance.

The tearing down of an old log house in Friend's Cove, Bedford county, Pa., recalls an interesting bit of history and removes a very old landmark which was famous for the fact that it was where the first steel and edge tools are said to have been made in Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of the last century William McDermett emigrated from Scotland to that section. He was a blacksmith and edge toolmaker by vocation, and operated a trip hammer forge, and manufactured axes, hatchets, augers, and the like. Mr. McDermett made his own steel out of charcoal iron, which he obtained in that locality. The dam for the forge was erected on a small stream which flows from a large spring at the foot of a hill which is one of the supporting ridges of Cove mountain, and is called "Black Spring," not from the color of the water, but from the first settler whose name was Black, and to whom the land was warranted. In the log house, which has been torn away, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. McDermett, who afterward became the wife of Gov. David R. Porter, and the mother of Judge William A. Porter, of the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, and of Dr. George W. Porter, of Harrisburg, and Gen. Horace Porter. McDermett's enterprise did not succeed financially and he moved to Huntingdon county, where Gov. David R. Porter, then a young man, was clerking. He fell in love with the handsome girl, whose name was Josephine, and made her his wife.—Cumberland *News*.

Over A Stone Wall.

The following account of the accident that befell a sledding party we glean from the Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday:

"About 9 o'clock last evening a party of about twenty young people, who left Tyrone for Union Furnace in a two-horse bob-sled, were precipitated over a stone wall near the bridge at Pemberton. Half a dozen of the party were seriously injured and several perhaps fatally.

Pemberton lies about four miles below Tyrone. When the sled and its human freight crossed the bridge at this point the brake refused to hold in going down a slight declivity. At one side of the road a stone wall fifteen feet in height protects the road from the river. When the brake gave way the sled careened over the wall, throwing the occupants to the river bank. The vehicle and horses crashed down upon the party as they fell, grinding several cruelly beneath.

When the wreck was somewhat cleared away the following were found to be injured:

Miss Alice Hadden, of Washington, Pa.; serious head injuries.

Miss Jessie Stover, of Bellefonte; crush of the chest.

Eugene Crampton, Tyrone; injury to spine.

William Jones, Tyrone, driver of the team; head injured and arm cut.

Edward Levy, Tyrone; body bruises.

Howard Templeton, Tyrone; contusions of legs and chest.

The following other members of the party were somewhat injured, but none of them seriously:

Earnest Willis, May Kane, Clara Kane, Jennie Straub, Maud Fink, Harry Wharton, Carrie Henderson, Zella Henderson, Katy Hunter, Thomas McSethers, James Simons, Charles Hernley.

Two colored musicians, who accompanied the party, were also somewhat injured.

When the news of the accident reached Tyrone, the Pennsylvania railroad company promptly sent a special train to the scene of the accident, bearing Drs. Lincoln and Ewing. The injured were quickly placed aboard and taken to Tyrone.

Misses Hadden and Stover are the worst injured. Miss Hadden, who is visiting in Tyrone, was assisted to the Ward house, as was also Miss Stover. Both these ladies are seriously injured, Miss Stover being delerious, and Miss Hadden unconscious. When their injuries were dressed, these two young ladies were removed to the homes where they are visiting in Tyrone. The remainder of the injured were assisted directly from the car to their homes.

The intensely cold weather added to the sufferings of the injured before assistance arrived. The mercury stood at zero, and while the uninjured of the party heroically labored to alleviate the sufferings of those who had been hurt, they themselves suffered from the frost and wind.

The horses that hauled the sled have not been seen since the accident. The relief train reached Tyrone with the injured aboard about 11.30 o'clock. The Pennsylvania railroad company deserves the highest praise for the prompt measures taken for the relief of the injured. The proprietor of the Ward house also deserves thanks for his kindness to the sufferers after their arrival in Tyrone.

This morning's *Tribune* says: "No fatalities have occurred as a result of the sleighing accident which occurred at Pemberton, near Tyrone, Monday evening. Miss Jennie Stover, of Bellefonte, who was, perhaps, the most seriously injured, is getting along nicely. She is not thought to be injured internally. Miss Stover is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Bressler, of Tyrone. Miss Alice Hadden, of Washington, Pa., is also much improved and out of danger. She is visiting Miss Fink of Tyrone. The remainder of the injured are rapidly recovering."

Killed on the Railroad.

Gustav DeHon, aged about 25 years, who was walking along the railroad, was killed at Warrior ridge station west of this place, on Saturday afternoon by being struck by Chicago limited while stepping across the track. His neck was broken. He was identified by a letter of recommendation he had in his pocket. His mother resides in Philadelphia. The remains were interred in Huntingdon on Monday.

Huntingdon County Boys Do Well.

A copy of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* is on our table from which we take the following account of a day's work of an institute held recently at Crowly, Louisiana:

"The third day's work of the Teachers' Institute, conducted by Prof. R. L. Himes, has increased in interest and will prove of incalculable benefit to the teachers on the latest improved methods of instruction, discipline and general school management. Prof. Himes' treatment of fractions as denominate numbers in the various rules, in the abstract as distinguished from the concrete, threw new light upon the older and more complicated system of teaching. His explanation of teaching, reading by objects and words was clear and easily grasped by the teachers.

The practice of vocal music and drawing was quite interesting and instructive, as well as the manual exercises in physical culture. The favorite American poets were discussed and quotations from their works elicited from the teachers. The ideas of school management and methods were drawn out from each teacher and the differences commented upon and suggestions of improvement given.

Prof. Himes is a fine lecturer and thoroughly understands his work. He has a personal magnetism and sympathy for teachers and wins them all to him. He is doing great good for the teachers and education in his institute labors, and the State of Louisiana is honored in having such an able and earnest educator in her employment. He delivered a fine address on "Home, Church and School" at the Opera House on Tuesday night to a large and attentive audience. He continued his theme at Rayne last night, "What is the Aim in Life as Construed by Plato and Herbert Spencer in Regard to Education?" and gave another splendid effort. To-night Prof. Himes will give a lecture at Acadia College, which will be largely attended."

Prof. Himes is a son of L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, and is president of the Louisiana State Teachers' Association.

A copy of the New Orleans *Picayune* publishes one of his addresses in full and pays a glowing tribute to him and to Prof. D. B. Showalter, formerly of Dudley, and Prof. B. S. Landis, formerly of Shirley township.

These Huntingdon county boys have introduced Pennsylvania methods in their work in the Creole state with great success, and we are pleased to note that their worth is appreciated by the inhabitants.

Skull Fractured.

William McMullin, aged 20 years, employed at the stone quarry below town, yesterday fell from a platform on which he was wheeling, a distance of about twenty feet, and sustained severe injuries. His head struck among large stones, and a gash five inches in length was cut from the left temple back over the ear. An examination disclosed the fact that there was a fracture of the skull. He also sustained a cut on the forehead and one on the bridge of the nose. These were not of a serious character. Last night he apparently rested comfortably and his friends hope his injury may be only temporary.

A Cure For Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1 00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Tried

And true is the verdict of the people regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla. Catarrh, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous troubles yield to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Hydrophobia.

A few years ago many reputable physicians taught and believed that there was no such disease as hydrophobia, and that the bite of a mad dog was not fatal to human beings, except as their imaginations were excited to a fatal strain on their nervous systems. In simpler language they held that such victims were actually scared to death. There was, and is yet, much force in that contention, for there can be no doubt that many people not really poisoned by the bite, die of fear and mental strain; but that hydrophobia exists, and is a fatal disease, is now well established.—Atlanta Journal.

Deposits of marl, which are said to be as valuable for fertilizing material as the phosphate beds of Florida, have been found near Hamburg, Ark.

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly, sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—Mrs. Vannatta, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ostrich Hunting.

An ostrich chase is very attractive sport; or rather the sale of booty is so great as to attract hunters. The Arabs give themselves to it with a real passion. Mounted on their fine little horses they try as much as possible to fatigue the ostrich, for as it is eight feet high and has very strong legs it possesses a quickness of movement which the best horse cannot attain. It has great endurance. Overtaken by the hunter, it seeks to defend itself with its feet and wings, but more often it still strives to escape by flight, uttering a plaintive cry. In fact, the ostrich is deprived of the power of flight by reason of its great size. The muscular force with which nature has endowed it is not equal to lifting such a weight. It peculiar organization has made it the courier of the desert, where it is able to quickly traverse the almost limitless expanse. The Arab knows very well that it is the habit of the ostrich to make great detours about its nest in a circle. He chases it then without ceasing until it is almost there, when, worn out, it succumbs, concealing its head in the sand in order not to see its enemy, or instinctively hoping to escape a danger which it cannot see any more. This chase requires eight or ten hours, but it offers large rewards. The plumes are worth a considerable sum, the skin makes good leather and the Arabs are very fond of the flesh. Besides, in spite of the fact that it reproduces its species rapidly, the ostrich is all the time becoming rarer, and it is hunted for export and domestication in other countries. It is one of Africa's great resources and may become a new source of prosperity to Algerians if they are willing to make the effort. The truth of the saying, "the stomach of an ostrich," has been confirmed recently by an autopsy on one, doubtless for a time captive, when the following was found in its stomach: A parasol handle, two keys, two great pieces of coal, a glove, a handkerchief, a pair of eyeglasses, a ring, a comb, three large rocks, the necks of two beer bottles, the sole of a shoe, a bell and a little harmonica. —Paris Univers Illustre.

Famous American War Horses.

The most celebrated battle steeds of the Civil War were Cincinnati, Traveler and Winchester, the favorite chargers of Grant, Lee and Sheridan. When the hero of Vicksburg visited Cincinnati a few months after the close of that brilliant campaign, he was requested to visit a dying man who was exceedingly desirous of seeing him. When they met, the invalid said: "General Grant, I wish to give you a noble horse, who has no superior on the continent, as a testimony of my admiration of your character and past services to our country. There is a condition attached to the gift—that you will always treat him kindly." Grant accepted the magnificent bay, of course faithfully keeping his promise, and named him Cincinnati. He was a son of Lexington, with a single exception the fastest four-mile thoroughbred that ever ran on an American course. The general was offered $10,000 for the horse, as he had a record of speed almost equal to that of his famous half-brother, Kentucky. Cincinnati was a superb and spirited steed of great endurance, Grant riding him almost constantly during the Wilderness campaign, and passing from end to end of our long line. The noble horse was retired soon after the close of the war, enjoying "an old age of dignified leisure" on a Maryland estate, where his master frequently saw him and where he died and received honorable burial in September, 1894.—The Outlook.

Gladstone Retired for Good.

Excusing himself from any further participation in general politics, Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a correspondent of an English paper, says that when such retirements as his formally take place the public desires to know that they are real, and not to see them compromised.

Pears are thrashed by a machine invented by a Georgia man.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

QUEEN ON ARBITRATION.

Refers With Gratification to the Treaty With the United States.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Speech From the Throne Read in Joint Session in the House of Lords---Salisbury Lauds Arbitration---Treaty Diminishes the Risks of War---Brings Nations Together---Address Cheered.

London, England (By Cable).—The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament was opened Tuesday with the usual ceremonies, including the formality of searching the vaults of the Parliament buildings for a possible Guy Fawkes. United States Ambassador Bayard and Secretary Carter were present in the House of Lords. Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, was in the "distinguished strangers' gallery" in the House of Commons.

That part of the Queen's speech devoted to the arbitration treaties was as follows:

"My Government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, the terms whereunder pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration, and an arrangement has been arrived at with that Government which will, I trust, effect an adjustment of existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any of the colonists whose established rights are in the disputed territory.

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in commending to other powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated."

The Marquis of Salisbury said in response in regard to the treaty of arbitration just concluded with the United States, that he could not speak fully on the subject, because the agreement had not yet been ratified. He hoped, however, that something would be done to diminish the risk of war. He would not say that the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war or restrain a Napoleon or Bismarck, but the policy with the United States was full of an indefinite number of small differences, which, sometimes exaggerated, caused irritation and enmity. The tribunal of arbitration would settle these differences.

Lord Salisbury pictured the nations groaning under excessive armaments, and declared that the Government believed the measure they had taken was valuable in that it would lead to the gradual disappearance of vast armaments before the growth of the tendency to substitute judicial decisions for the coarse arbitrament of war. This would be something to look back upon. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said: "I hope that the effort, small as it is, will be so successful that others more extensive and more successful will be made." The Prime Minister was heartily cheered when he finished his speech.

PENROSE, FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Elected United States Senator to Succeed Cameron.

The galleries were crowded at Harrisburg, Penn., when the State Senate met to cast its vote for a successor to United States Senator Cameron. Boies Penrose received the votes of the forty-two Republicans present and Chauncey F. Black the votes of the six Democrats. The House also met. Penrose received 168 votes, Black 33, and ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, 1 vote. Both bodies met in joint session next day and concluded the election of Boies Penrose.

BOIES PENROSE.

Boies Penrose is a son of the famous Dr. Penrose. He was born in Philadelphia and studied at Harvard, and was graduated with high honors. He practiced law in Philadelphia, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1885. In 1887 he was elected as a member of the State Senate. In 1895 Mr. Penrose was a candidate for the nomination of Mayor of Philadelphia, but was defeated.

MASON WINS IN ILLINOIS.

The Republican Caucus Nominates the Ex-Congressman.

William E. Mason, of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation for the United States Senate from Illinois to succeed John M. Palmer, at the joint Republican caucus at Springfield, all other candidates withdrawing when it became apparent that Mason would have a majority. The Democrats voted for ex-Governor Altgeld.

William E. Mason was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1850. In 1858 he removed with his parents to Iowa. He studied law in Des Moines, and removed to Chicago in 1872. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1879, and to the State Senate in 1881. He was elected to the Fiftieth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Allen C. Durborow, Jr.

GEORGIA'S GOLD FEVER.

A Rush to Open Mines and Fully One Hundred in Operation.

There is a revival in gold mining about Dahlonega, Ga., fully 100 mines being in operation. During the last two weeks the city has been full of prospectors from Cripple Creek, who are taking options on the property. Among them is James Doyle, the big Cripple Creek operator. Surface ore is all that has been previously worked, but recently, in experiments, Mr. French, of Pittsburg, Penn., has demonstrated that the chlorination process is a successful way of treating sulphuret ores. Betz, the Philadelphia brewer, and Christian Wahl, of Milwaukee, have obtained very rich assays, the latter having had ore to run as high as $1000 to the ton, while Judge Murray, of Tennessee, who is tunnelling a mountain near Dahlonega, struck three rich veins which run from $29 to $500. All this ore is saprolite, or decomposed, and is easily mined. The Creighton mines, southwest of Dahlonega, yielded 68,000 penny weights last year, while the owners of the Holly Springs mines have taken out $40,000 in the last few months, using a ten-stamp mill.

The whole region is excited. Veins which are mere ribbons on the surface, run together at varying depths and widen out to ten, fifty and 100 feet with increasing richness, as they go down. One company is being organized to put in a large plant with a 200 stamp mill, and another syndicate is getting ready to put in a 200 stamp mill with a chlorination plant large enough to treat all the concentrates from 500 stamps.

WESTERN TRAIN ROBBERS.

Precautions Taken by Express and Railroad Officials.

Express and railroad managers in Chicago are instructing messengers and train guards to shoot to kill in each and every case, where robbery is clearly the intent of any one who interferes with the running of a train, and a cash reward of $500 is held out for each robber shot, but not killed, and $1000 for every robber killed in an attempt to hold-up. The most improved pattern of repeating rifles and riot guns have been substituted for arms of less deadly and rapid execution. Cars are also being built with an eye to more resistance against the onslaught of train robbers. Floors and sides are reinforced with iron plates and doors made heavier with stronger fastenings.

SALISBURY CONCEDES A POINT.

He Consents to Venezuela's Naming One of the Arbiters.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from its Washington correspondent saying that Lord Salisbury has removed the last obstacle to the signing of the Venezuelan treaty by consenting that the Venezuelan Government shall nominate one of the members of the Board of Arbitration.

It is agreed that the member nominated by Venezuela shall be an American, and Venezuela will ask Chief Justice Fuller to serve as her representative.

The name of Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is also mentioned as Venezuela's representative.

DIED FOR HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Croyle Saved Two Before Perishing in the Flames.

The house of William Croyle, at Bedford, Penn., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Croyle, with two children, were burned to death.

While the fire was raging Mrs. Croyle threw two of the children from the second story to her husband and then returned to a back room for the remaining two. She was not seen again, and when the ruins were searched all that remained of the mother and two children was their charred trunks.

One of the children thrown from the window was fatally burned. The father also was badly burned.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

Troops Defeat Raiding Yaquis, Killing Twelve and Losing Five Men.

There was a hard battle between troops and Indians in Rosales, Mexico, in the heart of the Sierra Madre range. A large force of Yaqui Indians have started out on their winter raids of pillage and murder against the farmers and miners of that section. They had already murdered all the members of two families and were about to attempt to sack the village of Rosales, when the State troops arrived at the place in response to a message and made the attack on the Indians.

The fight was a desperate one and resulted in twelve Indians and five soldiers being killed.

Three Hundred Trampled to Death.

Advices from Foo Chow report a disastrous panic in a temple at Kwang Fou, China. A theatrical performance was being given for the first time in the place and was attended by a great number of natives and a few Europeans. One of the temple lamps was overturned, firing the building. The panic-stricken crowd tried to force a way through two small doors. In the crush 300 persons were trampled to death, principally women and children.

Lynching in Tallahassee, Fla.

Pierce Taylor, a colored man, was hanged by a mob in the Tallahassee (Fla.) jail yard at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and riddled by bullets for an attempted assault upon Miss Emma Apthrope, the daughter of the late William Lee Apthrope, ex-Surveyor-General of the State and Secretary of the famous Florida Returning Board of 1876, which gave the Presidency of the United States to Rutherford B. Hayes.

Excitement Killed Him.

Joseph Bloch, American representative of Bloch & Hirsch Fur Company, Germany, left his office at Kent avenue and North Third street, Brooklyn, to stop a fight among members of the "Rainmakers" gang. He was hurt in the scuffle, and the shock and excitement affected his heart, which was weak. He staggered back to his office and died a few minutes later. Nearly twenty arrests were made.

To Foreclose on the Roads.

Attorney-General Harmon, through special counsel, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court in Omaha, Neb., to foreclose the Government's second mortgage on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad met and individually approved the Reorganization Committee's plan to buy out the Government for about $45,000,000 and take the road.

MOB LYNCHES THREE MEN

Colored Murderers Hanged in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana.

BURNED UNTIL THEY CONFESSED.

Broke Down Prison Doors---Bodies Riddled With Bullets by an Infuriated Mob of Several Hundred Men---One Man Put to Death Near the Jail---The Others Taken Twelve Miles to Death.

Amite City, La. (Special).—The lynching here Wednesday night of the colored murderers, Arch Joiner, John Johnson and Gus Williams proves to have been the most extraordinary tragedy of its kind ever recorded in the annals of the South. All the men were man-killers, and were taken from the Amite City jail. The original idea had been to burn Johnson and Joiner, but this was abandoned at the last moment.

The lynching was not unexpected. It had been proclaimed again and again that if Johnson and Joiner were brought back to Tangipahoa Parish they would be lynched, and for that reason the moment they were captured they were hurried to New Orleans and confined in the prison there.

They were taken back to Amite City for trial, under the belief that they could be protected. This idea soon disappeared, when it was found that the lynchers were well organized and had made arrangements for the lynching at any hazard. When the time came the law and order element were unwilling to risk their lives for the murderers.

The lynching party had an easy time of it. Two hundred armed men rode into Amite City about 10 o'clock and were joined there by a larger party. There was no attempt at resistance. The doors of the jail were broken in and the steel cage where the murderers were confined was smashed.

The mob originally had no intention of injuring Williams, who was confined in the jail for the murder of his wife, but it was determined nevertheless to lynch him and rid the parish of all the murderers at the same time, and he was strung to a tree on the outskirts of the town and riddled with bullets. Johnson and Joiner, the other two prisoners, witnessed this lynching and were very much excited over it.

As soon as Williams was disposed of the mob started with the other murderers, who killed the entire Cotton family of five, for the scene of their crime, the Cotton homestead, twelve miles away. It was a long and dreary march, for the rain fell in torrents.

The two colored men were prodded with sticks and forced to march till finally through fear and fatigue they gave out, completely exhausted. Then a cart was hitched up and they were placed in it. It was nearly daylight when the Cotton place was reached. The mob was thoroughly drenched by that time. An immense bonfire was prepared for the burning and the two prisoners were called on to confess. It was determined to force the confession from them by the ordeal of fire.

The bodies of both men were placed over the blazing fire, their clothes were burned and their bodies scorched, and, thoroughly terrified, they confessed their story of the murder. The mob was eager by this time for the lynching, and both men were carried a quarter of a mile from the Cotton place and hanged. The mob then opened fire and three hundred bullets were lodged in the bodies of the men.

DELAWARE'S NEW SENATOR.

General Kenney Announces That He is in Favor of Free Coinage.

Richard R. Kenney's certificate of election as United States Senator from Delaware has been signed by the Speakers and Clerks of the Legislature, at Dover, and then by Governor Tunnell. General Kenney left immediately for Washington to put in his claim for the seat, which is also contested by Colonel Henry A. Dupont.

GENERAL R. R. KENNEY.

(Free silver man elected United States Senator from Delaware.)

The election of General Kenney is claimed as a victory by the free silver people, although they did not advocate his election at first. In the last campaign he was very quiet on the money question and by some was regarded as a gold standard man. After his election he said that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver.

OLNEY ON THE TREATY.

Before the Foreign Relations Committee in Support of Arbitration Agreement.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, listened to Secretary Olney for more than an hour. The Secretary, who drew the general treaty of arbitration between this Government and Great Britain, made an elaborate argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty as sent to the Senate. Much of the talk about the committee table was of an interlocutory character, and several Senators, notably Messrs. Morgan and Davis, asked numerous questions of the Secretary, intended to gather from him his idea of the scope of treaty. The questions propounded indicated quite plainly an antagonism to the text of the convention, and the intention of Senators to insist upon its amendment before reporting the instrument to the Senate. No action was taken, and it is intimated that action cannot possibly be had for some weeks to come.

DROWNED ON A LEE SHORE

Crew of the Schooner Nahum Chapin Perish Off Quogue, L. I.

LIFE SAVERS' VAIN EFFORTS.

Throw Their Lines Over the Wreck, But the Crew is Helpless---Cling for Life in the Rigging---Vessel Goes to Pieces and Not a Soul on Board Survives the Crash---Drowned in Sight of Hundreds.

QUOGUE, N. Y. (Special).—In the gloom and horror of the great storm that swept the Long Island coast Wednesday night the Nahum Chapin, a large three-masted schooner laden with 1300 tons of bituminous coal, was hurled like a catapult against the sandy shores of Quogue, and pounding for three hours on the outer bar was ground into a thousand fragments.

The men who went down in the wreck were: S. E. Arey, captain and part owner, of Malden, Mass., leaves a wife and four children; A. E. Davis, first mate, of Malden, leaves a wife and one child; L. A. Maddox, second mate and steward, of Cambridge, Mass., leaves a wife and children; Oscar Anderson, seaman; H. O. Anderson, seaman; Antonio Aucvanich, seaman; Albert Lowe, seaman; John Neiber, seaman; Victor Strachan, seaman.

It was the swiftest wreck and most complete that ever befell in the fateful history of the Long Island shore. To those who saw the splintered fragments of this stanchly built vessel later in the day as they lay spread abroad for half a mile from the Quogue Life-Saving Station eastward it seemed incredible that sand and pounding water could work such havoc. How she came on no man will ever know. For the lips of every man aboard are sealed in death.

Patrolman Charles Carter, of the Quogue Life-Saving Station, burst into the station at 4 o'clock a. m. with the news that a big three-master was on the outer bar, half a mile from the station. Captain Charles Herman and his men in two minutes were out on the sand dragging their wagon across the beach.

It was 4.30 o'clock when the wagon came to a halt opposite the schooner, the outlines of which at that hour could scarcely be made out as she rose and fell and twisted under the force of the waves.

It would have been folly to have attempted to launch a boat, so a big fire was lighted on the beach. Rockets were discharged at intervals bidding the crew of the schooner to keep up their courage.

At daylight the life savers could see the nine men in the rigging of the schooner. A life line was fired several times before the men succeeded in throwing it into the schooner's rigging.

This time the line was well directed and went over the rigging and hung there safely. The men in the rigging made attempts to reach it, but could not. They had lashed themselves with rope, and did not dare leave their places.

Every wave lifted the schooner into the air clear of the sand, and as the water rolled on shoreward the schooner sank back upon the sand with a thump. It seemed to those on shore that every time the schooner sank it must throw the men in the rigging from their places by the shock and hurl them into the sea. To leave their places of comparative safety would have been certain death.

Six of the crew were in the forerigging on the port side. The other three were on the flying jibboom. There they clung with desperation, and there for two hours more they remained.

It was a couple of minutes after 7 o'clock when the schooner made the last plunge. She was lifted on the crest of a giant wave for a moment and then hurled back upon the hard beach. Her ribs were crushed in, and in a minute she was a mass of wreckage. The mizzenmast tottered and then fell to port, and as it went down the foremast followed. Before the foremast had struck the water with its six men, the aftermast had gone by the board and the nine men were lost.

Once more a wave lifted the schooner, and when the last blow came the vessel went to pieces.

The crowd had little more to see. The wreck was complete, for it would seem that not a timber remained attached to another. The nine human beings in the rigging had not the faintest chance for their lives after the masts went, so the villagers, who had remained for three hours on the beach, started homeward. The life-savers dug up their anchor, reloaded their cart, and, leaving a guard to watch for bodies and wreckage, started back to the station.

It was about 8.30 when the first body came ashore. It was caught before the waves could reclaim it, and it was dragged up out of the reach of the waters. It was that of a man of powerful built, with a reddish beard, apparently the captain of the schooner.

The ship's papers drifted in, but her log did not appear. Later on there came floating in a doll, and a short time after the doll a child's chair was buried upon the beach.

Canovas Talks Reform.

At the Spanish Cabinet Council Premier Canovas declared himself confident of the speedy success of the Spanish military operations in Cuba and announced that he would soon submit to the Council of State a plan of reforms which it is proposed to institute in that colony.

Fatal Duel Between Rivals.

In a duel between John Dairy and Ben S. Dryman, which occurred near Cynthiana, Ky., Dairy was almost instantly killed and Dryman died a few hours afterwards. The men were rivals for the hand of Miss Jennie Hillery.

HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.

A British Officer Describes the Scenes in the Stricken District of India.

Major Edward J. Turner, an English army officer stationed at Bombay, now on his way to England on a furlough, gives a graphic description of the horrors of the plague now devastating Bombay and other cities of India.

"The natives are so wasted by starvation," said he, "that they have no power to resist the plague, but panic-striken, they fall a prey to the horrible death. In the outlying districts I found the bodies numerous in the roads. On the banks of the Ganges, where the ghats are all located, hundreds of bodies are lying awaiting their turn to be buried. The ghats are small, raised, burning piles, made of stone. The victim is brought to the river, if possible, before death, that he may die by the sacred stream: then when he dies his body is dipped in the stream, taken out and laid on the ghat with a pile of wood under and above it, and is soon reduced to ashes, which are swept into the river.

"The natives look upon the plague as a scourge of their god that cannot be helped, and will not tolerate any interference with their religious rites.

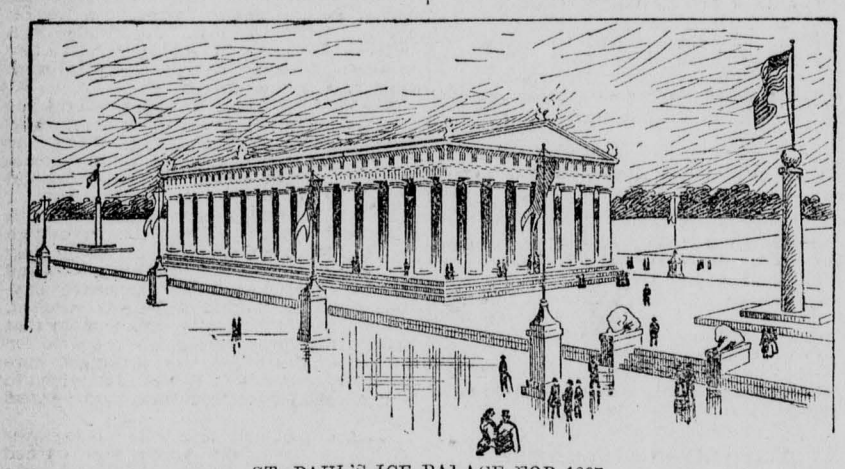
"I look for some outbreak, and do not expect to more than reach home before being summoned back to my post. The situation is becoming alarming. The proposition is being seriously considered of setting fire to the entire native quarter of the city, as well as the barracks of the native troops, in the hope of thereby burning out the contagion.

"I don't know what will be done, for the whole earth seems laden with the poison, and it is carried by rats and other vermin everywhere. Nothing except a furnace heat can purify the quarter where the plague has raged."

ST. PAUL'S ICE PALACE.

Modeled After the Parthenon and is of Great Architectural Beauty.

This season's ice palace at St. Paul, Minn., outstrips in beauty any former structure of the kind. It is modeled on the Parthenon at Athens and is therefore of singular architectural beauty, which is enhanced by the fairy-like material of which it is built. More than 10,000 tons of ice were used in the building. The area covered by the Parthenon is 5610 square feet. The floor plan is 110 by 230 feet, and the height of the building from the stylovate to the top of the pediment is sixty-five feet. There are sixty columns, each thirty-two feet high and and six feet in diameter. The walls stand nine feet behind the pillars and are three feet thick and forty feet high. The inclosure measures sixty-four feet in length. The Building Committee places the cost of the ice palace at $7000. The old palace cost almost $9000. The walls on the outer side are fringed with electric lights. The idea of storming the ice palace is discouraged this year. It is an old notion and was appropriate enough when the building was in imitation of a castle. The idea of storming a Parthenon is too barbaric even for consideration. The ice palace this season is to be admired simply for its architectural beauty. There will be no bombardment.



ST. PAUL'S ICE PALACE FOR 1897.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN ALABAMA.

The Robbers Get $125 and a Jug of Whisky and Then Escape.

Passenger train No. 35 on the Southern Railway, west bound, was held up by three masked men about 8 o'clock p. m., near North River Bridge, sixty-six miles from Birmingham, Ala. The robbery was on the same plan as the one two months ago, when three men robbed the same train at the same place. The robbers attacked the express car, and secured $155 and a jug of whisky. The train was full of passengers, but none of them was bothered.

W. C. Agee, route agent of the Southern Express Company, was in the train, and he got off at Bankston, the next station, and telegraphed to Birmingham for detectives and dogs.

SENATORS ARE AROUSED.

Three International Questions the Subjects of Debate.

In the United States Senate on Friday, the Cuban question, the General Arbitration Treaty between England and the United States, and the Nicaragua Canal bill were the subjects of a series of the liveliest debates that have been heard during the present session.

Senator Turpie sprung the Cuban question and forced a denial from Senator Sherman that he and Secretary Olney have an understanding that no action on it shall be taken this session. Senator Hoar then precipitated a debate on the Arbitration Treaty by rebuking his constituents for urging the Senate to hurry to ratify it. Great Britain's interference in the Nicaragua Canal question also provoked a bitter speech from Senator Morgan which may sound the death knell of the Arbitration Treaty.

Two Shocks Needed to Kill.

John Hoch was electrocuted in Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, for the murder of Minnie Ingersoll at Martinsburg, near Lowville, Lewis County, July 10, 1895. He did not evince the slightest emotion when in the chair. Two currents of 1800 volts had to be turned on before the man was pronounced dead. Dr. Sawyer, the prison physician, said the reason for having to use an extra current was that Hoch had more resistance than the ordinary man. At 12.06 p. m. Hoch was led into the electrocution room. At 12.21 he was pronounced dead.

A Mysterious Hold-Up.

A package containing $5600 was mysteriously stolen in broad daylight from an expressman in front of the Pacific Bank, Broadway, near Grand street, New York City.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

RECOLLECTIONS RECALLED BY INDIAN INCURSIONS.

What a Lowell Reporter Discovered in the Historic Town of Dunstable---Miraculous Escape From a Miserable Existence of a Descendant of One of the Pioneer Warriors of Colonial Times ---The Talk of the Neighborhood.

From the News, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Hiram Spaulding, who was for many years the proprietor of the Massapong House, a Boston summer resort, is undoubtedly as well known as any man in Middlesex County. Mr. Spaulding, besides having been a popular hotel man, boasts of being a lineal descendant of John Spaulding, a well known soldier who was killed in action with the Indians while serving in the command of the famous Captain John Tyng in 1804. He also is well known as the first leader of the celebrated Dunstable Cornet Band, of Dunstable, Mass., familiarly known as the "mounted band." Altogether Landmaster Spaulding is perhaps the best known citizen in town, and respected everywhere for his uprightness and sterling character.

Mrs. Nellie A. Spaulding is the wife of this gentleman, and almost as well known as her popular husband. A recent severe illness from overwork and malaria caused grave fears among her numerous acquaintances, and the local physicians seemed powerless to aid her. Chills and fever, impaired action of heart and liver, and general wretchedness were her portion, until her attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she began to use them. On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding finished the first box of Pink Pills, and she informed the *News* reporter that on that day she performed one of the hardest day's work ever accomplished by her. She is still taking Pink Pills according to directions, and all traces of malarial poison seem to have vanished.

"No one was more astonished at my recovery than my husband and my neighbors, and they are not surprised," said she, "to find in me such a champion of what is destined to become a household medicine, the precious Pink Pills."

At the request of Mrs. Spaulding, the *News* reporter called on several persons in the town of Dunstable, all highly respectable ladies of prominence in the community; he found them using "Pink Pills" with good results, and after a fair trial will (so they thought) be ready to add their testimonials to that of Mrs. Spaulding as to their medicinal and curative worth, especially in chronic cases of nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Uses of Old Shoes.

Old shoes are not lost by any means. In this country they are dissected and subjected to a course of manipulations by which they are converted into a kind of artificial leather, which is made to look very fine, and may be elegantly ornamented. In France they go through a less elaborate transformation. At the military prison in Montpelier the shoes, the majority of which come from Spain, are ripped apart and the nails are drawn out. The parts are softened in water, and are then cut up by a machine into vamps for children's or little girls' shoes. The soles are likewise utilized. The smallest pieces are used to make the Louis XIV. toes which were in fashion a few years ago. Pieces a little larger and thinner are made into the soles of babies' shoes. The nails of iron are separated by means of a magnet from copper nails, and the latter are sold for a higher price than the others. The manager of the prison represents that the returns from this manufacture nearly equal the cost of the old shoes.

A Curious Racing Mistake.

Among curious sporting incidents should be recorded one told by Mr. John Kent in his "Reminiscences of Goodwood," where a horse loses a race from being too far in front at the winning post. Mr. C. Greville, who was judge, was seated on an erection so far above the level of the course that Dandizette passed, unnoticed by him, two or three lengths in advance of Vitellina and Ghost, which were running on the opposite side of the course. Ghost hung so much upon Vitellina as to endanger her being driven against the rails, which so attracted Mr. Greville's attention that he did not see Dandizette; and Boyce, who rode the mare, asked Mr. Greville if he did not win, stating that, although he passed the post first by some lengths, he could have increased the lead had he felt disposed. So apparent was the error that Lord Verulam—the owner of Vitellina—offered the Duke of Richmond the stakes.

Watch and Locomotive.

The accuracy in some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch, but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

Sunnyside, formerly the home of Washington Irving, has been closed to the public.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

A Remarkable Memory.

The power of endurance, both physical and mental, was one of the marked characteristics of the late John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New York. The sensation of weariness, even after he developed the malady which finally ended his life, was a sensation practically unknown to him, as it is known to the ordinary man. He could travel for days and nights, with little or no sleep, and retain his bodily vigor without the slightest apparent diminution.

Colonel Fellows possessed a memory that can only be described as phenomenal. In the most involved and intricate mass of evidence, abounding in citations from authorities, and filled with profound legal problems, he took no notes, but depended entirely upon his power of absorption to review the testimony seriatim when the time came, and this he did with the most marvelous accuracy. His memory for quotations and their authors was equally wonderful. Scott was his favorite, and there was scarcely anything in Scott's poetical works that he could not recite offhand, and continue for hours at a time. One of his favorite subjects, when called upon for a recitation, was the "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion." Each of these poems had been committed to memory on two or three readings.—New York Mail and Express.

An Italian Exhibition.

Turin is going to hold an Italian exhibition in 1898. It will include the work of Italians abroad and of the Catholic missions. There will also be an international exhibition of electric appliances and of machinery. Among the special features will be athletic games and a review of comic art.

There are about seventeen million cows in this country, or one to every four inhabitants. The annual value of the dairy products of the United States is estimated to exceed $400,000,000.

Badly Hipped.

It is hardly a compliment to say that anyone is "hipped," but anyone is pretty badly hipped who suffers with sciatica. It is in the hip that the excruciating pain takes hold and tortures. It is just there where St. Jacobs Oil, with its soothing penetration, has done some of its most remarkable work of cure. Those who suffer thus, therefore, need not despair of cure when this great remedy for pain can be had so readily, and as it is known as a sure cure, be sure to get it and insure speedy and perfect riddance of the intense misery. There are cases of confirmed crippling from this malady which this great remedy has effectually cured and restored the sufferer to a sound condition.

Seven persons were killed by asphyxiation in Boston, Mass, during forty-eight hours.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The longest electric railway in the world is in Jasper County, Missouri.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

A healthful clearness is acquired by the sallow skin washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—4.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100	PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*	2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.

The 5 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will **Close** the **Last Day of Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO

REVOLVER FREE, WATCH FREE

138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. $7 Revolver, 1 solid nickel 7/8 stem wind and stem set Watch, 1 elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 im. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

FLORIDA VIA Savannah Line

Ocean Ss. Co. & New Eng. & Sav. Ss. Co.

FROM BOSTON DIRECT Steamers sailing every four days at 3 p.m. from Lewis Wharf. Richardson & Barnard, Agents.

FROM NEW YORK DIRECT Steamers sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p.m. from New Pier 34, N. R.

FROM PHILADELPHIA DIRECT Steamers sailing every five days at 3 p. m. from Pier 18, So. Delaware Ave. M. C. Hammond, Agt. Close connections at Savannah for all points South. The

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, SAFEST, BEST.

Unsurpassed Cabin Accommodations.

Sea Spray Baths, Electric Lights, all conveniences. Send two cent stamp for copy of "Savannah Line News" and map showing light-houses and other attractions of the Atlantic Coast.

G. M. SORREL, Mgr., New Pier 35, N. R., New York

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS. LEBANON, OHIO.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water.

They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.82. 5 gross (720 cartons) for $20.52. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

ODDS AND ENDS.

Profiting by the failures of the many efforts that have been made in various parts of the country to stop the habit of spitting in public places, the Topeka Sanitary Department decided to have printed and pasted on the sidewalks posters reading, "Hogs spit on the sidewalks; gentlemen in the gutter."

Starting with a freak member of his herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, has established a breed of polled Herefords, now in the fifth generation. Only two of twenty-three calves dropped last season had horns. His will be the only herd of the kind in this country, or probably in any country.

An enterprising schoolmarm, of Westbrook, Me., seeing a fine rooster choking to death on her way to school one morning caught it, cut open its crop, which was cleaned out thoroughly, sewed up the incision with silk, and put the rooster in a barrel where there was nothing to eat. Three times daily for two days she gave it medicine, and it came around all right.

The story is told in Maryland that ex-Tax Collector George W. Smith, of the First district of Howard county, has a petrified human body of great size which was uncovered by the plough on his farm on the banks of the Patasco. It is so large that it is declared to be the body of some member of a prehistoric giant race. It is said to be perfect, except that the head and forearms are missing, even the ribs being clearly defined. It is at Mr. Smith's home, near Ilchester.

Gov. Leedy, the new Executive of Kansas, had a unique invitation to supper recently, which he accepted. It was from a small boy whom two years ago Mr. Leedy, then a Senator, had befriended. The youngster sold papers, but he was so small that the other newsboys all reached the Capitol with the evening newspapers before he could get there. The Senator saw him and asked why he let them beat him. The boy, who was out of breath, replied that he guessed his legs weren't long enough, and the Senator said he would lengthen them by taking him inside the chamber, which he did, and the lad's success was assured.

Saved the 'Possum.

Boston Herald.

An old Georgia darkey, after a weary tramp of four hours, treed a fat 'possum.

The night was late, and he was "tired out," so, having secured the prize, he killed it and resolved to spend the remainder of the night in the woods.

He hollowed a deep place in a pile of leaves, placed the 'possum therein for safe keeping, pillowed his head thereon and gave himself up to slumber.

He had not slept long before he was vaguely aware of the fact that his head was bobbing up and down, impelled by some power beneath.

He seemed to think he was at home—in his own bed, and as he felt his head bumped here and there he murmured drowsily:

"Oh, stop dat! Go furder! Stop dat, I tell you!"

But suddenly there was a cold, clammy feeling on the back of his neck, and wide awake, now, he sprang to his feet.

There, in full coil, was a huge rattlesnake, on whose body he had been peacefully reposing!

But his 'possum was safe. He made sure of that, and then he addressed himself to the rattler:

"You slick-tongue devil!" he cried. "You done wake me up, is you? All right! Ise gwine ter take this stick heah en beat you ter a jelly! But ef you'd swallered dat 'possum I'd er cut yo' head clean off!"

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

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is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

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Business Success depends largely on quality of goods sold. DURABILITY is a feature that commends itself to all.

Horse Blankets.

Why not then buy the 5-A Bias Girth Horse Blanket we sell for less than you pay for inferior grades.

Horse Shoes.

This is the season of the year when you most need Horse Shoes. We have them in all sizes at lowest prices. Also full line of

Dry Goods,	Hardware,
Notions,	Tinware,
Groceries,	Stove Pipe,
Felt Boots,	Rubber Shoes, &c.

We solicit your trade and pledge our integrity and most considerate attention to the wants of our patrons.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

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☞Office on Main street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

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All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

...i dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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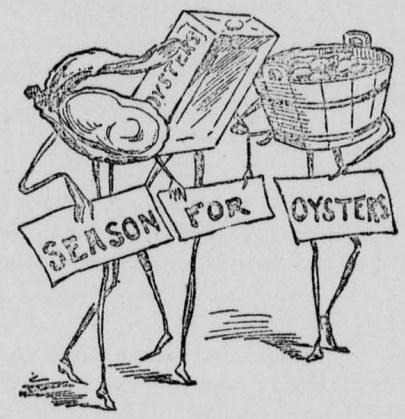
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

OYSTERS and FRUIT CAKES



Our Fruit Cake is carefully baked and all fruit used is picked and cleaned by ourselves.

Best salt water Shell Oysters always on hand. Also, a fine line of pure candies.

GEO. W. FISHER,

Penn Street Bakery and Restaurant,

Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20	**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4	**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5	**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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